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DEA Says Informer Once Used Plane Downed by Managua

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The cargo plane shot down with a load of weapons for Nicaraguan rebels was used by an informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in a 1984 "sting" operation against a Nicaraguan official, an official of the anti-drug agency said Friday.

The official, who declined to be identified, said the agency had determined that the C-123 shot down Sunday by the Nicaraguan authorities "was utilized by Barry Seal on one occasion, in June 1984."

He was referring to Adler Barriore Seal, a pilot and drug smuggler from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who became an undercover informant for the agency.

The official denied, however, that the agency had ever owned or leased any aircraft used by Mr. Seal.

On Sunday, the C-123 was carrying rifles, ammunition and combat boots when it was shot down by Nicaraguan soldiers, killing three men aboard. The lone survivor, Eugene Hasenfus, said Thursday in Managua that the crew, under supervision of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency employees in El Salvador, were delivering the supplies to the Nicaraguan rebels.

In 1984, the drug agency spokesman said, Mr. Seal leased the plane himself and paid for it with money from an unidentified drug trafficker.

Mr. Seal flew the plane, equipped with hidden cameras, to Central America, where a Nicaraguan government official, Federico Vaughan, was filmed helping load cocaine into the plane.

Mr. Vaughan, identified as an employee of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, was indicted in Miami but remains a fugitive. Mr. Seal was murdered in Baton Rouge in February, apparently by drug smugglers.

Almost 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) of cocaine were seized in the operation, which led to the indictments of 11 persons in Florida, the official said.

"Seal used numerous airplanes during his lifetime, a common practice among smugglers to avoid detection," he said. "In his case, these aircraft were leased by him, usually through use of traffickers' funds."

U.S. officials have denied that the plane and crew shot down in southern Nicaraguan had any connection with the American government.

The CIA armed and trained the Nicaraguan rebels — known as contras — from 1981 to 1984, but was then barred by Congress from

See MANAGUA, Page 2

The pilot of the plane shot down in Nicaragua reportedly had ties to the CIA. Page 2.

Ron Edmonds/The Associated Press

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, second from left, arriving Friday in Iceland. With him, from left, were his wife, Raisa, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, former ambassador to Washington, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and a security officer.

Gorbachev, In Iceland, Stresses Arms

By Robert Evans
Reuters

KEFLAVIK, Iceland — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on the eve of talks with President Ronald Reagan, called Friday for support for a Soviet plan to destroy all nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

The Soviet leader made his appeal on the windswept tarmac of Keflavik airport, near the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik, after his arrival for what he and his aides have termed a "working encounter" with Mr. Reagan.

His brief statement asserted that, for the Kremlin, the issues of arms control and reduction should be at the center of discussions Saturday and Sunday.

"We believe that the time has come for actions, both serious and decisive," Mr. Gorbachev declared.

"We are ready to seek solutions to all the most critical problems that are worrying the peoples, and above all solutions that would remove or push away the threat of nuclear war," he said.

What Moscow wants, he said, are moves "that would make it possible in a fundamental and practical way to get to grips with the question of disarmament."

Such a process would make it possible "to achieve the aim we have set ourselves and which we call on world public opinion to follow — the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century," Mr. Gorbachev said.

The brief address gave no clue to which aspect of the nuclear weapons problem the Soviet side would emphasize when Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan open talks.

But officials with the Kremlin advance party said they expected him to focus initially on proposals for a ban on all nuclear testing.

Mr. Gorbachev has argued strongly in recent months that such an agreement would provide the foundation of an overall structure for disarmament and suggested that opposition to it would show U.S. unwillingness to consider disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union suspended its underground test program 14 months ago, and Mr. Gorbachev, in a declared effort to persuade Washington to do the same, recently extended the moratorium until the end of this year.

But the United States has argued that it needs to continue testing to maintain its weaponry in a state of readiness, and has proposed instead an agreement on further limiting the size of explosions permitted under the 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty.

In recent weeks, Soviet spokesman have been critical of Mr. Reagan, focusing particularly on his attitude to testing and his insistence on pursuing his Strategic Defense Initiative of space-based defenses against missiles. Mr. Reagan contends that the program will replace the need for nuclear weapons.

To Moscow, the program is aimed at giving the United States the power to blackmail the Soviet Union from a position of military superiority.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said this week that, within the White House, there were enemies of any agreements between the two powers, and suggested it was up to the president to resist them if he was serious about disarmament.

Mr. Gorbachev said that Mr. Reagan's arrival statement on Thursday suggested that the president shared Moscow's own understanding of the burden they shared in the coming talks.

"We have come to the meeting in full recognition of the responsibility which we feel is resting on us in the eyes of our own people and the peoples of other countries for the destiny of the world," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"In any case, that is how I understood his statement of yesterday. If I am right, this is already, let us agree, quite something for the start of the meeting."

In Reykjavik, Mr. Gorbachev

See SOVIET, Page 2

RELATED ARTICLES

- **The Soviet Union unexpectedly freed a poet, Irina Ratushinskaya, from prison. Page 2.**
- **An American scientist said his defection to Russia was based on a longtime commitment to socialism. Page 2.**
- **Indonesia's foreign minister praised the U.S. for planning to discuss Cambodia at the Iceland talks. Page 5.**
- **James Reston and Richard Pipes examine worries about Reykjavik. Opinion. Page 4.**

U.S. Wants Progress on Issues Other Than Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK — U.S. officials, looking beyond this weekend's talks to a full summit meeting in the United States, are stressing that there has to be significant progress in issues other than arms control for a visit of Mikhail S. Gorbachev to be successful.

But in advance of the two-day meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, the two sides find themselves in sharp disagreement over the importance to attach to human rights and regional disputes.

U.S. officials said that the president would try to explain to Mr. Gorbachev that the political realities in the United States demand that progress in arms control questions must be accompanied by movement in such contentious issues as Jewish emigration and treatment of dissidents, as well as on areas such as Afghanistan.

They said that failure to make headway on these problems would undoubtedly produce large-scale anti-Soviet demonstrations in the United States during the Soviet leader's visit that would limit his public exposure and make agreements difficult to make.

"A real improvement in the Soviet Union's human rights record is essential for such a summit," Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday. "I'll make it amply clear to Mr. Gorbachev that unless there is real Soviet movement on human rights, we will not have the kind of political atmosphere necessary to make lasting progress on other issues."

And on regional questions, such as Afghanistan and southern Africa, Central America and Southeast Asia, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that tensions in relations often arise because of differing national interests and perceptions around the world.

"For that reason," he said, "we believe it's important to discuss the tensions that arise in various regions of the world, and try to move the ball forward on those regions toward something more constructive."

The Soviet side, in briefings in Reykjavik in the last two days, has agreed that all subjects can be raised in the talks both between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, and between the delegations.

But the Russians have made the point repeatedly that the prime purpose of these talks Saturday and Sunday should be to provide "impulses" for accords on arms control that could be signed when Mr. Gorbachev visits the United States.

Last year, when Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev met for the first time in Geneva, the United States pointedly did not make a public issue out of human rights, preferring "quiet diplomacy" to try to improve the lot of Soviet dissidents and to seek an easing of Soviet emigration policy.

The summit meeting ended without any specific statement made on human rights, leading to suspicion among American groups particularly interested in the topic that Mr. Reagan had not pressed the case hard enough.

■ Perle Assails Gorbachev

Richard N. Perle, a U.S. assistant defense secretary, criticized Mr. Gorbachev on Friday for being discourteous to Iceland's leaders, United Press International reported from Reykjavik.

Mr. Perle said that Mr. Gorbachev had arrived when President Vigdis Finnbogadottir of Iceland could not meet him at the airport on Friday. He said Mr. Gorbachev was advised that Iceland's parliament would be meeting and that the president's presence was required.

"For reasons I don't understand," Mr. Perle said, "Gorbachev chose to arrive during the meeting. If we had arrived over the objections of the Icelandic government, we would have been excoriated."

LATE NEWS

2 Large Quakes Hit El Salvador

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Two earthquakes rocked El Salvador on Friday, toppling scores of buildings, sending residents into the streets and reportedly killing at least 50 persons, according to unofficial reports.

The earthquakes severed telephone and power lines in San Salvador and were felt throughout Central America, officials said.

NYT

Samuel H. Armacost said he would resign as president of BankAmerica Corp. Page 15.

GENERAL NEWS

- **House Democrats backed away from arms provisions in the spending bill. Page 3.**
- **Education Secretary Bennett, in a speech to give at Harvard, attacked the quality of university education. Page 3.**
- **Garri Kasparov said that one of his advisers may have given away secrets during the chess championship. Page 2.**
- **Caspar W. Weinberger had a tire tour of China's satellite launching center. Page 5.**
- **The U.S. closed temporarily a plutonium facility after a car accident. Page 3.**

WEEKEND

- **The great television gamble: Barry Diller and Fox. Page 7.**

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- **U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent in September, the government reported. Page 15.**
- **The dollar ended lower in Europe, unsettled by remarks by a Bundesbank official. Page 16.**

In Monday's IHT

PERSONAL INVESTING

After several years as the organs of investment opportunities, gold funds are beginning to perk up.

Iceland Takes Brush With History in Stride

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — There was the time the Viking hero Gunnlang the Serpent Tongue fought for the love of Hilda the Fair. And there was the time Bobby Fischer toppled Boris Spassky with a king rook pawn. And Bob Hope and Bing Crosby came salmon fishing — separately.

But of all the big things that have ever happened on this isolated island touching the Arctic Circle, this weekend's meeting of the superpower leaders is by far the biggest. The world has descended on Iceland, and this small, quiet country is doing its best to accommodate the world.

"What doesn't anybody do for guys like Gorbachev and Reagan?" said Kjartan Larusson, Iceland's director of tourism. "If something bad happens this weekend, Iceland may as well pack up and go all the way back to the North Pole."

If all goes well with this invasion of 2,000 Soviet and American diplomats and reporters from around the world, this country that was once mocked as "a gallows of slush" and "a place of fish" will be, as the mayor of Reykjavik puts it, "a little bit better on the map."

"If we are good enough for Reagan and Gorbachev," said Mayor David Oddsson, "why not for conferences of IBM?"

Icelanders are characteristically phlegmatic, toughened, as they like to say, by their "thousand-year struggle against fire and ice."

The world has descended on Iceland, and it is doing its best to accommodate the world.

And their hopes for this weekend are not unreasonably high. "In the case of Iceland," said Bjarni Sigtryggsson, the director of sales and marketing for the Hotel Saga, the city's largest, "I think that any impression is a good impression."

But the government is not taking any chances. It has hired the Washington public relations concern of Gray & Co. to spin its big-city magic.

Miss World, a 22-year-old Icelandic nursery school teacher named Hofi Karlsdottir, has been called home from a Far East trip to smile, beautifully. Icelandic horses are galloping around the center of town, majestically. A retired police officer who is a ringer for Ronald Reagan offered tales of mistaken identity. Jom Pall, billed as "the World's Strongest Man" was scheduled to appear but did not show up. "Maybe he was hit by a truck," a spokesman joked, alluding to the fact that he can tow six-ton trucks around.

But Iceland is not so easily packaged. The newspapers here are full of stories chronicling the alarm and amazement at the invasion that has turned the city topsy-turvy.

"This is ridiculous!" said one a driver, who was being paid $50 an hour to sit and wait for CBS executives who might need him.

"I'm not taking my clothes off!" said Miss World, who was asked by NBC News to pose in her swimsuit for a show about the women of Iceland.

Mr. Sigtryggsson, whose hotel is housing members of the Soviet delegation, said he had given the KGB agents a videotape of an interview with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. "I thought they might rather watch that than our movies, which are American Westerns and crime films," he said.

He noted that the Russians always traveled in groups of no less than three. "They look just like out of spy films, with the hats and the overcoats," he said.

The Icelanders have only had 10 days to prepare for this weekend's meeting, and they are still scrambling.

At Hofdi, the white, reputedly hamted mayor's banquet hall over-

See ICELAND, Page 2

Scott Stewart/The Associated Press

President Ronald Reagan and the president of Iceland, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, talked on Friday near Reykjavik.

UN Leader Wins Vote For 2d Term

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously Friday to give Javier Pérez de Cuéllar a second five-year term as UN secretary-general. Confirmation by the General Assembly was expected later in the day.

The 66-year-old Peruvian diplomat was unopposed. Delegates said the 15-nation Security Council needed only one round of secret balloting to recommend that the General Assembly reappoint him, effective Jan. 1.

Recent practice has been for the 159-member assembly to approve the Security Council's choice by acclamation.

The election came during what Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has described as the world body's worst financial crisis, and only 11 weeks after he underwent quadruple bypass heart surgery.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar won praise from Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, on the eve of the balloting.

"I think he has conducted his affairs with extraordinary impartiality, with evenhandedness, with energy," Mr. Walters said. "He's been a first-class secretary-general, as far as I'm concerned, which doesn't mean I agree with every single thing he's ever done."

In recent weeks, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has been highly critical of the U.S. campaign against alleged Soviet spying at the United Nations. He has branded as illegal the U.S. order to expel 25 Soviet UN diplomats without filing specific charges against them.

He also has expressed dismay over congressionally mandated cuts in U.S. contributions to the United Nations, saying they placed the organization's existence in jeopardy.

Since his heart surgery in July, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has said that the financial health of the United Nations and not his own physical condition, would be the determining factor in his decision whether to stay on.

The secretary-general had sought guarantees that the United States would pay most of its assessed dues of $210 million this year. Congressional cuts, if completely implemented, could cut $149 million, or 70 percent of what the United States is required to pay.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar indicated before the election that he was satisfied with Reagan administration efforts to get Congress to reconsider the cuts.

AP

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Thatcher Bids for 3d Term, Assails Labor on Arms

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

BOURNEMOUTH, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher delivered a sharp attack on the opposition Labor Party's proposals for unilateral nuclear disarmament Friday, and said that the only way to effectively protect Britain was to elect her government to a third consecutive term.

In a speech closing the annual conference of the Conservative Party here, Mrs. Thatcher gave no direct indication of when she plans to call the next general election. Drawing laughter from the party faithful, she said only that it would be "within the next 18 months," before the summer of 1988, when it must legally be held.

But her remarks and campaign-style speeches made by Conservative cabinet members throughout the five-day meeting indicated the date would be sooner rather than later.

Although her speech included a long recounting of past and future domestic policy initiatives, Mrs. Thatcher also made it clear that the upcoming campaign will be fought largely on the issue of Britain's defense.

"The defense of the realm transcends all other issues," she said. Labor's pledge to dismantle Britain's independent nuclear arsenal and close U.S. nuclear bases in the country was "a decision of the utmost gravity," that marked a break with every postwar British government "of every political persuasion."

"Furthermore," Mrs. Thatcher said, "Labor would remove Britain altogether from the protection of America's nuclear umbrella, leaving us totally unable to deter a nuclear attack."

Britain, she said, would be "exposed to the threat of nuclear blackmail" from the Soviet Union. "There would be no option but surrender."

Blaming on the opposition leader, Neil Kinnock, Mrs. Thatcher said that Labor had been taken over by unilateral disarmers.

Echoing recent comments by U.S. officials, she said that Labor's disarmament policies were a repudiation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and would "fatally weaken the Atlantic alliance and the United States's commitment to Europe's defense."

The interests of Britain, Mrs. Thatcher concluded, "can now only be served by a third Conservative victory." Such a victory would make Mrs. Thatcher the first prime minister in British history to have led her party to three election victories in a row.

The conference venue in Bournemouth, an elegant Victorian resort on the southern seaside, brought back memories of the 1984 Conservative conference in nearby Brighton, where an Irish Republican Army bomb exploded at the main conference hotel, killing five people and narrowly missing Mrs. Thatcher herself.

Early Friday, a man threw a package from a speeding car at one of the main hotels, drove around to throw another missile at the conference center, and finally crashed into security gates at the party's conference headquarters, a hotel housing most of the cabinet.

Although the police evacuated and cordoned off the area, the packages were found to be harmless. The man was arrested.

Peres Resigns to Make Way for Shamir

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres submitted his resignation Friday, setting the stage for the handing over of the post of Israeli prime minister to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and ending a 25-month term in office that restored a measure of political stability to Israel.

Mr. Peres is due to serve as caretaker head of the government until Tuesday, when Mr. Shamir takes over as prime minister under the joint governing agreement signed two years ago between Mr. Peres's left-leaning Labor Party alignment and Mr. Shamir's rightist Likud bloc.

Mr. Peres, whose leadership has proved popular in public opinion polls, will then become foreign minister.

Both leaders have said that despite their sharp ideological differences, they expect little change in the basic direction of Israel's government under Mr. Shamir because he, like Mr. Peres, is bound by the coalition policy guidelines they hammered out two years ago.

But both will have to contend with restless party subordinates who appear determined to wring political concessions or else threaten to bring down the "national unity" government, which is due to continue for another 25 months.

Some Likud members, who have been waiting impatiently for two years to regain the prime minister's post, are anxious to avenge perceived wrongs inflicted by Mr. Peres and his supporters and to bring a rightist and harder edge to a government whose image under the Labor leader has been one of cautious reconciliation.

At the same time, many Laborites say there is little reason to stay in the government now that they have lost the top spot.

"We're facing the tunnel at the end of the light," said the party's elder statesman, Abba Eban, who said he believed that the new government may last only a few months.

The Shamir government will likely be one of "contradictions and political tensions from its first day," the politically independent newspaper Hadashot predicted Friday. "Confrontations between ministers of both camps will be more acute," said an editorial, which predicted that Israel would see "a different government and a different atmosphere."

Conflict between the two parties was evident Friday when some of Mr. Peres's Labor colleagues threatened to stall or even sabotage the rotation unless Mr. Shamir and Likud agreed to several demands.

Labor's main condition is that Mr. Shamir not allow a controversial former finance and justice minister, Yitzhak Modai, leader of a small political party that is part of the Likud bloc, to return to the cabinet.

Mr. Peres, in meetings with Mr. Shamir, has also asked that Ezer Weizman, a minister without portfolio and one of the cabinet's most dovish members, be allowed to retain responsibility for Arab affairs and that a top Peres political aide, Nimrod Novick, be named ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Shamir has rejected each of these requests and has insisted that Mr. Modai, whose Liberal Party is a crucial component of Likud, be allowed to return to the cabinet.

Reuters

Shimon Peres

Downed Pilot's Links To CIA Operations in Southeast Asia Cited

By Gaylord Shaw and Dan Morain
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dead pilot of a cargo plane shot down in Nicaragua on Sunday served as one of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's chief pilots in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam era and appears to have played a key role in managing and recruiting personnel for the arms supply operation that cost him his life.

Those details emerged Thursday from interviews with friends of the pilot, William J. Cooper, 62, of Reno, Nevada, and with sources familiar with covert efforts to aid the "contras," as the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the leftist Nicaraguan government are known.

From President Ronald Reagan down, U.S. officials have denied any government involvement in the arms supply operations.

A State Department official confirmed Thursday that Mr. Cooper had flown at least one supply mission under a now-defunct U.S. government program of nonmilitary aid for the Nicaraguan rebels.

"Cooper was a pilot for one of the contractors," said Philip J. Buechler of the State Department's Nicaraguan Humanitarian Assistance Office. Mr. Buechler said that he did not recall what air transport company Mr. Cooper was flying for.

Sandinist troops found Mr. Buechler's business card in a wallet in the wreckage of the plane. "I gave him my business card," Mr. Buechler said.

Mr. Cooper's past ties to the CIA were described by William Leary, a professor at the University of Georgia. He said that he spent several days with the pilot at his home in Nevada two years ago while researching a book on the CIA's covert air transport operations in Southeast Asia in the 1960s and 1970s.

"He was one of the chief pilots for Air America," the company operated by the CIA, said Mr. Leary, who is an expert on the CIA's Air America operation. "He was a very good pilot and was especially proficient in air drops."

The company secretly delivered supplies to anti-Communist forces in Laos and other areas outside the war zone.

In Reno, where Mr. Cooper has lived off and on since 1949, a friend displayed a 1973 newsletter distributed to Air America employees that had a photograph of Mr. Cooper in uniform and identified him as the head of a training program for the Royal Lao Air Force.

The friend, a former Air America employee who asked to remain anonymous, showed a reporter a June 1969 flight log for Air America operations out of Vientiane, Laos. When asked for whom he worked, the friend replied, "We always referred to them as the 'customer.' I don't really know who we worked for."

Mr. Leary said that Eugene Hasenfus, the crewman who survived the crash and now is captive in Nicaragua, was an Air America employee during the same period as Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Hasenfus said Thursday in a nationally televised broadcast in Nicaragua that Mr. Cooper had recruited him for the recent Central American operation.

Mr. Hasenfus added that he was approached in June by Mr. Cooper, with whom he worked flying supplies to CIA agents at remote airstrips in Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam from 1965 to 1973.

Mr. Cooper also was identified Thursday as the person who supervised maintenance performed this year by Southern Air Transport on the ill-fated C-123 cargo aircraft. The Miami-based company was owned by the CIA until 1973.

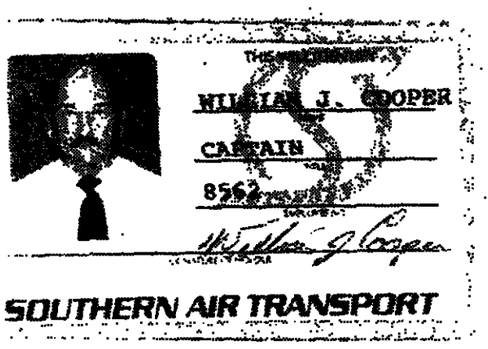
An official of the company said that Mr. Cooper had never worked for Southern Air Transport, but that he was issued a company identity card so he could have access to the hangar to oversee the plane's maintenance.

The official also denied that Southern Air still had any links to the CIA.

"We have no relationship whatsoever with the CIA," he said.

The Associated Press

Coffins containing the bodies of two Americans, killed in a plane shot down in Nicaragua, outside the U.S. Embassy in Managua, above. A badge identifying one of the men, William J. Cooper, below, was found in the plane's debris.



Kasparov Suggests Aide Sold His Secrets

The Associated Press

LENINGRAD — Garri Kasparov, the world chess champion, disclosed Friday that two of his aides had left his camp during the second half of his title match against Anatoli Karpov in Leningrad.

He indicated that one may have betrayed secret defenses to Mr. Karpov.

Mr. Kasparov said that Gennadi Timoshchenko and Yevgeni Vladimirov had left his close circle of advisers.

"Timoshchenko wanted to leave the camp already at the start of this half of the game," Mr. Kasparov said.

"There was a clash after game 19 and Vladimirov left," Mr. Kasparov said. "After game 19, it was clear that Vladimirov had copied all of my moves. He wanted me to believe that he did it on his own. It was up to me whether to trust him or distrust him."

There had been widespread rumors among the experts watching the Leningrad clash that Mr. Vladimirov had sold Mr. Kasparov's defenses to Mr. Karpov.

The two advisers have been succeeded by two friends from Mr. Kasparov's hometown of Baku, Elmar Magerianov, an international master, and Mikhail Gurovich, a grandmaster.

Mr. Karpov won game 19, the third in a run of three victories that enabled him to pull level with Mr. Kasparov at nine and a half points each before Mr. Kasparov drew games 20 and 21 and won game 22 to make sure of retaining his title.

Mr. Kasparov, who won with a score of 12 and a half to 11 and a half, needed to win six of the 24 games or accumulate 12 and a half points to win the match. In the event of a 12-12 tie, the champion would have retained the title.

He explained why he thought he had lost three games in a row:

"Before the match my idea was simple — to score 12 or 12 and a half points," he said. "In the practical sense, the beauty and quality did not matter so much.

"But when the games got beautiful, I forgot about my major aim," and lost games 17, 18 and 19.

"I decided to play simply and reliably after the 19th game," Mr. Kasparov added. "My aim was only to draw 20 and 21 and win the 22d, which I achieved."

Soviet Releases Irina Ratushinskaya; Poet Plans to Remain in Homeland

Reuters

MOSCOW — Irina Ratushinskaya, a poet imprisoned in 1983 for anti-Soviet agitation, said Friday that she had been unexpectedly released on Thursday.

"I am going to get my health back and write some poetry," Mrs. Ratushinskaya, 32, said by telephone from Kiev.

News of the release came on the eve of a meeting in Iceland between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The poet was sentenced in April 1983 to seven years in a labor camp and five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." She was transferred to a prison in Kiev in July after serving three years of her term in the labor camp.

Asked if she intended to leave the Soviet Union, Mrs. Ratushinskaya said: "No, I have no such intention at the moment. I love my country and it would be very hard."

But she said she did not think the Soviet authorities would stop her if she decided to leave. "I need time to think," she said.

Describing the state of her health, she said: "I feel more or less O.K. and I will get better."

Mrs. Ratushinskaya, speaking in a weak voice, said she was released on Thursday afternoon and had since spent most of her time with her family.

"I wrote some poetry in prison but I don't know if it will be printed," she said.

She said she had not decided what themes she would introduce in her work now. "It's hard to say," she added. "You can never say before. It's spontaneous."

Mrs. Ratushinskaya said that the authorities had notified her on Wednesday that she would be released.

American, French, West German, British and other human rights groups have waged a campaign for Mrs. Ratushinskaya's release. On Sept. 17, several British government ministers took part in a church vigil on her behalf.

Mrs. Ratushinskaya, who was born in the Black Sea port city of Odessa, is of Polish descent. She was sentenced for illegally circulating poetry considered to be critical of Soviet history.

Many of her poems, such as one in which she dreams that an old school friend has been summoned to execute her, deal with the themes of prison and death.

Literary critics place Mrs. Ratushinskaya in the tradition of such Russian poets as Boris Pasternak, Osip Mandelshtam and Anna Akhmatova.

Mrs. Ratushinskaya was first arrested after she took part in a demonstration in support of the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who is in internal exile in Gorky.

Mrs. Ratushinskaya's poetry — some smuggled to the West from prison — evokes the pain of captivity and her determination not to be beaten by it, such as the following lines from "I Will Survive," published in Britain this year:

Reuters

Irina Ratushinskaya

I will live and survive and be asked:
How they slammed my head against a trestle,
How I had to freeze at nights,
How my hair started to turn grey
I will smile. And will crack some joke
And brush away the encroaching shadow.

MANAGUA: *U.S. Drug Agency Says Downed Plane Was Used by Informer*

(Continued from page 1)

continuing its aid. Congress recently gave preliminary approval to $100 million in military and nonlethal aid to the rebels, but has yet to release that aid.

■ Related Developments

● Senator David F. Durenberger, the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, challenged the White House to acknowledge what he said was its role in the plane's flight, The New York Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, said Thursday: "I assume somebody in the U.S. government knows something about this and the sooner they speak up the better."

Asked who he thought in the government was involved in the mission, he said, "Ronald Reagan is sponsoring all of this private action — ask him or somebody who works for him."

Mr. Durenberger and Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat who is the vice chairman of the committee, were briefed on the incident Thursday by William J. Casey, director of central intelligence. Mr. Durenberger said he remained satisfied that the CIA had complied with legal restrictions against aiding the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Leahy said the intelligence committee intended to continue raising questions about the incident. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already said it plans an inquiry.

● An unidentified intelligence source in Washington told the San Francisco Examiner that Vice President George Bush, and not the CIA, was the Washington connection to the airplane downed over Nicaragua with a cargo of arms for the rebels, UPI reported.

The source asserted that direction of the clandestine operation in Central America "was coming from the White House, especially from the National Security Council."

The newspaper said it had been told by its unidentified informant that Max Gomez, one of two Cuban-Americans identified by Mr. Hasenfus as CIA agents in El Salvador, was assigned to the Salvadoran Air Force base of Ilopango by Donald Gregg, national security adviser to Mr. Bush, on Mr. Bush's instructions.

Mr. Bush was director of the CIA in 1976 and 1977.

The source said the arrangement had been made in late 1984 or early 1985 after Congress voted to ban all U.S. assistance to the rebels.

A spokeswoman in Mr. Bush's office, Gayle Fisher, said that Mr. Gregg "is not involved in any type of situation like that, like weapons to the contras from El Salvador." She declined to comment on any link Mr. Gregg may have had with Mr. Gomez.

● U.S. Customs officials in Miami said they were investigating whether the plane was involved in illegal gun-running from Miami International Airport, The Associated Press reported.

Sol Perlman, a legal counsel for the customs office in Miami, said he was investigating whether the operator violated federal trade laws, including restrictions on export of military goods and other laws requiring export declarations.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were investigating the charter airline company Southern Air Transport, to see whether it had violated the law in the case of the cargo plane.

The charter airline was once owned by the CIA.

William Kress, spokesman for Southern Air Transport, denied any involvement in the mission.

● In Managua, the remains of the two Americans killed when the Sandinists shot down the plane were sent home Friday, as Mr. Hasenfus continued to be interrogated by Nicaraguan officials.

The government's Voice of Nicaragua radio said, "The two American advisers arrived as pilots and are leaving as cargo."

A third crew member who was killed has not been identified, but is believed to be an American.

Firm Belief in Socialism Is Cited by U.S. Defector

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Arnold Lockshin, an American scientist who sought asylum in the Soviet Union this week with his family, said Friday that he had come to Moscow because he and his wife had believed in Socialism "all of our adult lives."

Mr. Lockshin said that he, his wife, Lauren, and their three children were received Friday in the Kremlin by President Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko assured them that Mr. Lockshin would find work as a cancer researcher, the 47-year-old scientist said.

Mr. Gromyko told the Lockshins that they "are now among friends," the official news agency Tass reported.

At the news conference, Mr. Lockshin repeated earlier allegations in Soviet media interviews that he and his family were harassed because of their opposition to Reagan administration defense policies.

"Both my wife and I have been for Socialism all of our adult lives," Mr. Lockshin said.

While Tass had quoted Mr. Lockshin earlier as saying he was not a Communist, he said that he once was an organizer for the U.S. Communist Party.

"In Texas, to stay alive, we didn't broadcast that," Mr. Lockshin said.

On Aug. 13, he said, he approached the Russians about leaving the United States. He and his wife went to the Soviet United Nations Consulate in New York, where they were told that they should approach the Soviet Consulate in Washington, he said.

The next day, Mr. Lockshin said, when he returned to his work at a Houston hospital, he found all his laboratory work "destroyed." He was dismissed and given two days to remove his possessions, he said.

Mr. Lockshin said he went to the Soviet Consulate in Washington later in August where, he said, Soviet diplomats were "rather disbelieving at first."

The family arrived in Moscow on Wednesday, he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Bomb-Plot Trial Hears Police

LONDON (Reuters) — Nezar Hindawi, a Jordanian accused of seeking to destroy an Israeli airliner in flight, told the police after his arrest that he could save the lives of future bomb victims by giving details of other attacks, a police officer said in court on Friday.

Detective Sergeant William Price told the court the Jordanian had been informed his information would be passed on to competent authorities. The detective had been called to support the prosecution's contention that Mr. Hindawi had confessed to meeting the head of Syrian military intelligence in Damascus before the attempt to destroy the El Al plane in April and had told the police that he had been commended by Syria's envoy to London despite the failure of the plot.

Mr. Hindawi has denied hiding a bomb in the luggage of his pregnant Irish girlfriend, Anne-Marie Murphy, to be put on board an El Al flight from London to Tel Aviv. Miss Murphy was arrested before boarding and the bomb was found. Explosives experts say that all 375 people aboard the flight would have died if the bomb had gone off as planned.

Bolivian Town Routs U.S. Agents

SANTA ANA, Bolivia (AP) — Bolivian and U.S. narcotics agents raided Santa Ana on Friday in search of cocaine traffickers but abandoned the mission when hundreds of residents, shouting "Kill the Yankees," drove them out. About 30 Americans and 80 Bolivians participated in the raid. No cocaine was seized and there were no reports of arrests or injuries.

The raid was prompted by reports that several major cocaine traffickers were hiding in Santa Ana, a town of about 5,000 in the Beni region where most of the cocaine laboratories in Bolivia are based. The Bolivian authorities also said they suspected that the traffickers were hiding cocaine in the town.

Hepatitis B Virus Study Is Advanced

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists at Harvard University in Massachusetts have successfully grown in the laboratory the human hepatitis B virus in an achievement considered a significant advance in research on the liver disease that it causes.

The achievement was reported in an article in the U.S. scientific journal Cell.

The virus is a a causative factor in most liver cancer. The inability to grow the virus in laboratory cell cultures had hindered efforts to understand the virus cells and efforts to test drugs against the virus infections. The new technique is also expected to aid studies of the delta virus, which acts with the hepatitis B virus to cause liver infections.

Yugoslavs Release Detained American

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A 30-year-old naturalized American, tried and imprisoned by Yugoslavia, has been released, the State Department said Friday.

Petar Ivezaj, a naturalized American from Sterling Heights, Michigan, was tried and convicted in a Yugoslavian court for "crimes against the state" and sentenced Wednesday to seven years in prison.

There was no word from the State Department on the fate of two other Americans who are imprisoned in Yugoslavia. They were identified as Veroljub Radivojevic, of Thousand Oaks, California, who was arrested Sept. 23 while visiting his wife's parents in Belgrade, and Gradimir Hadzic, from the Los Angeles area. No charges have been filed against the two but they have been denied access to U.S. officials.

Construction to Resume at Chernobyl

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Construction of two new reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power station will be resumed, the plant's director said in an interview published in the Communist Party daily Pravda on Friday.

The director, Erik Pozdyshev, said construction of a fifth and sixth reactor had been halted after the fourth reactor exploded and caught fire April 26, killing 31 people and forcing the evacuation of 135,000 from the area around the Ukrainian plant.

He said that the new reactors would not begin operations until after the second and third units had resumed output. The plant's first reactor was put back into service on Oct. 1, and the Soviet press has said that the second unit will be started up soon. According to Mr. Pozdyshev, the third reactor will resume operations next year.

For the Record

An overcrowded Indian bus carrying at least 120 passengers collided head-on with a truck on a bridge and fell into the Ganges River, killing 75 people, the United News of India reported Friday. At least 45 others were injured, the agency said. *(AP)*

Opening arguments began Friday in San Francisco in the retrial of Larry Layton, a former member of People's Temple, accused of conspiracy to murder U.S. Representative Leo J. Ryan, a California Democrat, who was shot to death on an airstrip in Guyana in 1978. *(AP)*

Longshoremen began to picket waterfronts in New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama, on Friday after contract talks on overtime pay with shippers broke down and about 2,700 dockers abruptly walked off the job. *(AP)*

Thirty cases of cholera have appeared in France since August and all but two originated in Algeria, the World Health Organization said Friday in Geneva. The victims were Algerians returning to France after visits home. *(Reuters)*

ICELAND: *A Date With History*

(Continued from page 1)

looking the bay where the leaders will meet, the city attorney, Magnus Oscarsson, was helping Soviet and American representatives put reinforced steel on the windows and rearrange the furniture. Peeking out the door, he said, "It's just like what you do at home when your wife doesn't like it, you move it around."

All 500 city police officers are on duty, joining the American and Soviet security forces. "We've been seeing some spooky guys on the rooftops," said Mr. Larusson. He said it was jarring to see — in this country without an army, a navy or a crime problem — the Icelandic police carrying guns. "We don't dare to give them weapons," said Mr. Larusson. "They might hurt themselves."

The stores are stocking souvenirs as quickly as they can be churned out. There are china cod fish printed with "I was in Iceland with Reagan and Gorbachev," and sweaters bearing the names of the two leaders.

The Russians and the United States have quietly competed for Iceland's loyalty for years. And although the Icelanders are trying to be scrupulously neutral, the United States seems to have a slight edge. Out of the three popular discotheques, one is named the Kremlin and the other two are the Hollywood and the Broadway.

Daniloff Arrives In Reykjavik to Cover Meetings

Reuters

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Nicholas Daniloff, the American reporter who was detained for a month in Moscow on spying charges, arrived in Reykjavik on Friday to report on the superpower meeting.

Mr. Daniloff, of U.S. News & World Report, arrived on the same Icelandair plane as the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Yuri V. Dubinin.

"We Americans and we Russians have to talk to each other," Mr. Daniloff said, "and while they may have some embarrassment about my being here, I am perfectly happy to discuss with them anything they might want to discuss."

Mr. Daniloff became the focus, of a U.S.-Soviet disagreement after he was arrested on Aug. 30. He was released after the two nations arranged for the return of a Soviet employee at the United Nations, Gennadi F. Zakharov, from New York and the release of a Soviet dissident, Yuri F. Orlov. The United States had accused Mr. Zakharov of spying.

President Ronald Reagan had said he would not meet the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, while Mr. Daniloff was held "hostage."

SOVIET: *Stress Is on Arms*

(Continued from page 1)

and his closest aides, who include Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and the armed forces chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, is staying aboard a Soviet passenger ship in the city harbor.

■ Internal Problems Raised

Soviet officials sketched an unusually frank picture of their country's internal problems on Friday, talking of resistance, political prisoners and change in emigration policy, Reuters reported from Reykjavik.

The spokesmen, from academic and other fields, outlined Mr. Gorbachev's drive for reform and dealt with human rights issues at a crowded news conference as a group of Soviet émigrés pressed them on Jewish emigration.

"A process of democratization and reform is now in progress," a political scientist, Fyodor Burlatsky, said. "But the resistance to this process is really quite serious."

The main opposition came from officials who feared losing their power and privileges, he said. The publication of previously banned books and a "revolution" in the cinema union were examples of the new openness, he added.

Though the Kremlin has been pursuing a campaign for revival, words like democratization are rarely used to describe the process.

"We do not make a distinction between criminal and political prisoners in the Soviet Union," said Samuel Zivs, a judicial official who speaks for the state on Jewish issues. It was highly unusual for a Soviet spokesman to acknowledge implicitly the existence of political detainees.

Mr. Zivs also said "changes are possible" in the restrictions to emigration though these would not be linked to the Reykjavik talks.

Mr. Reagan attacked the Soviet human rights record this week and said he would press Mr. Gorbachev on emigration and political freedoms in their talks.

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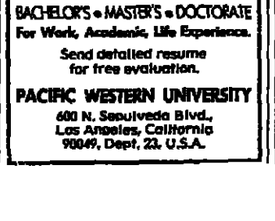

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Film Raters Take Aim At Drugs, Violence

The six anonymous persons who rate films in the United States on their suitability for children are swiveling their gun sights around from the sexy and the off-color to drugs and extreme violence.

"Parents were more concerned about the human body and sexuality in the 1960s," said Richard D. Heffner, the Rutgers University professor of communications who has been chairman of the Motion Picture Association of America's ratings board since 1974. "Today, the threat to family is violence and drug use."

The old Will Hays office, the present system's predecessor established in 1930, had the power to prohibit the release of any Hollywood film. Today's system, dating from 1966, is voluntary.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that states and cities can decide which films could be kept away from children, the voluntary ratings system has deflected censorship threats by enabling the industry to govern itself.

The salaried board of six parents, whose names are kept secret to avoid threats or bribes, can give a film a G, which means anyone can see it; a PG, which advises parental guidance and cautions that "some material may not be suitable for children;" a PG-13, which strongly suggests parental guidance for children under 13; an R, which allows those under 17 to see the movie only if accompanied by an adult; and X, which means no one under 17 may see the film.

E. Tomlinson/The Associated Press

MAN'S BEST TWIN — Sam Knurr and his pet Lhasa apso, Snoopy, winners of a look-alike contest in Denver.

Short Takes

Drought that has been described as the worst in a century still grips much of eastern Alabama, Georgia, western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, despite heavy rain and flooding from Oklahoma to Michigan, The New York Times reports. And because October and November are usually the driest months in the Southeast, lake and reservoir levels across the region are expected to continue falling.

Foreign graduate students are receiving about half of all U.S. doctorate degrees in science and engineering, according to the National Science Foundation, and foreign scientists also hold about 20 percent of the staff jobs at all research and development laboratories.

Home delivery is now the fastest-growing sector in fast food, The New York Times reports. With more and more two-income households *with enough money* to eat out, but sometimes not the time or the inclination, pizzas alone have doubled from $4 million in annual sales six years ago to $8 million today, and the proportion of home pizza deliveries has jumped from 5 percent to 25 percent, with 40 percent projected for 1990. Other fast-food lines are joining the trend.

A charge of fetal abuse has been filed in San Diego County against Pamela Rae Stewart, 27, whose son was born brain-dead last Nov. 23 with amphetamines in his system. He died Jan. 1. Mrs. Stewart is accused of contributing to his death by disregarding medical advice and taking drugs during pregnancy. Deputy District Attorney Harry Elias acknowledged that the charge breaks new legal ground. A Michigan court ruled in 1980 that parents can be cited for neglect if a baby is born a drug addict. But this is believed to be the first criminal prosecution for fetal abuse.

Old Seafarer Revisits South Street Seaport

South Street Seaport in Manhattan is now lined with gourmet restaurants and boutiques instead of ship chandlers' stores and seamen's bars. This does not sit well with Edmund Francis Moran, "about 70 years old, give or take," a lifelong seafarer who once lived aboard the lightship Ambrose, now part of the seaport museum.

Having retired to a home for old seamen, Mr. Moran returned briefly last month for a look around. In close-trimmed white beard, fishing cap and flannel shirt, he ignored the restaurants: "I can't believe people would pay $20 to eat a fish."

He acknowledged: "It does get more and more difficult to get a beer what with all these people wearing ties. A pushy lot they are, too." Taking a whiff of the Fulton Fish Market, he said with satisfaction, "They haven't been able to do anything about the stench!"

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

House Leaders, Heeding Reagan, Drop Effort to Set Arms Provisions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives agreed Friday to back away from arms control provisions opposed by President Ronald Reagan and which had been the major hurdle to passage by Congress of its spending bill for the 1987 fiscal year.

However, it was not clear if that spending bill, or even an emergency stopgap measure approved earlier Friday, could be enacted in time to avert a shutdown of the government over the weekend.

A House-Senate agreement announced Friday dropped all the major arms control requirements in the House bill, except a continuation of a ban on final tests of anti-satellite weapons.

Mr. Reagan had threatened to veto any new spending measure unless the House dropped its insistence on arms control provisions, including a requirement that the president abide by the unratified SALT-2 arms treaty. The arms-control provisions were attached to a bill authorizing federal agencies to spend their fiscal 1987 allowances.

"This will break the logjam," said the leader of the majority Democrats in the House, Jim Wright of Texas. "I think the question is resolved."

He and Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, telephoned the president in Iceland, where Mr. Reagan was preparing for the weekend meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr. Reagan left Washington for Iceland on Thursday without settling his dispute with House Democrats.

He the arms-control provisions would tie his hands at the Iceland meeting. He said he would approve no more stopgap legislation because he wanted lawmakers to complete the long-term money bill to his liking.

Despite progress Friday on arms control issues, there were dozens of other disagreements between the House, Senate and White House in the fiscal 1987 spending bill, which totaled $562 billion in the House version and $558 billion in the Senate package.

Ed Dale, a spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said government agencies were still being told to prepare for a shutdown, as their authority to spend money was expiring at midnight Friday.

However, the effect of the shutdown would be limited because of the three-day Columbus Day holiday weekend.

Government employees deemed essential, such as the military and air traffic controllers, would continue to work through the weekend.

[On Thursday night, the House, in a reversal, approved a comprehensive bill to overhaul U.S. immigration law and curtail the influx of illegal aliens, The New York Times reported.

[The measure was approved 230-166 and sent to conference with the Senate on Friday. It would entail the most substantial changes in immigration law in at least 20 years, providing amnesty for millions of illegal aliens now in the United States and civil and criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens in the future.]

On Friday, the House passed and sent to the Senate a spending bill to carry the government through next Wednesday.

The measure, passed by the Democratic-controlled House, 235-143, would be the third such measure since fiscal 1987 began Oct. 1.

Mr. Dale said the administration was unlikely to accept another stopgap measure unless all the major issues on the long-term spending bill were resolved to the administration's satisfaction.

A House-Senate conference committee was meeting Friday night in hopes of resolving the bulk of the bill, which must be passed before Congress adjourns for the year.

Another task Congress must complete is an increase in the national debt. Without more borrowing authority, the Treasury could be forced to default on its obligations.

House Democratic leaders had moved Thursday to remove a series of Senate-passed amendments from the debt bill already passed by both chambers that would raise the national debt to $2.323 trillion.

■ Immigration Measure

Many lawmakers, including some opponents of the immigration bill, said Thursday that it had a good chance of becoming law this year, after more than five years of deliberations in Congress.

The Senate passed a measure similar to the House bill in September 1985 by a vote of 69-30. The Reagan administration strongly supports such legislation in general and the Senate version in particular.

The bill was widely regarded as dead just two weeks ago, when the House refused to take it up. A central provision to offer legal status to many illegal aliens narrowly survived a challenge on Thursday.

Passage of the bill in the House was made possible by agreement on a compromise permitting farmers to continue using foreign workers to harvest fruit and vegetables.

The House bill prohibits the hiring of illegal aliens, but offers legal stains to illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have lived in the country continuously since then.

Bennett's Attack Disturbs Harvard

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

NYT

'I have never seen a greater interest in money, money, cash, bucks — among anybody. The higher education lobbyists put Harvard Square hawkers to shame.'

— William J. Bennett, secretary of education

WASHINGTON — Secretary *of Education William J. Bennett* has sharply criticized the quality of education at Harvard University and other institutions in a speech scheduled to be made at Harvard on Friday.

In reply, Harvard's president, Derek Bok, charged Mr. Bennett with squandering "an opportunity to make a lasting contribution to educational reform" by engaging in uninformed "polemics."

The rare public dispute between two of the most powerful figures in American education was touched off when Mr. Bok received a copy of the text of Mr. Bennett's planned address.

It prompted Mr. Bok to describe Mr. Bennett on Thursday as shedding "more heat than light," and to accuse him of failing to pursue "important questions about the role of universities" in an "informed and sober manner."

The speech, which Mr. Bennett was invited to deliver as the major undergraduate address in connection with Harvard's 350th anniversary, is his strongest critique to date on the state of higher education.

In addition to accusing universities of failing to provide the sort of educational and moral grounding that should be expected of them, Mr. Bennett criticizes them as being excessively concerned with money. He also says the nation's "prestigious, selective, leading universities" currently *"show a liberal bias"* that may "tilt" the beliefs of students to the left of center.

The key focus of his remarks, however, which the department made public Thursday, concern the quality of education being offered on the nation's campuses.

Mr. Bennett, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, says in the speech: "I would fault Harvard and other universities for this: There's not that much effort to see to it, systematically and devotedly, that real education occurs. Our students deserve better. They deserve a university's real and sustained attention to their intellectual and their moral well-being. And they deserve a good general education."

"There are too many intellectual and educational casualties among the student body of Harvard," he says. "Some people don't get educated here — too many for the greatest university in the country."

Of higher education's representatives in Washington, he says, "I have never seen a greater interest in money, money, cash, bucks — among anybody. The higher education lobbyists put Harvard Square hawkers to shame." On the other hand, he says, they have not been vocal regarding other aspects of higher education such as quality and curriculum.

In his reply, Mr. Bok said:

"Secretary Bennett's speech raises important questions about the role of universities and the education they offer. Instead of pursuing these questions in an informed and sober manner, however, he has followed his penchant for delivering highly publicized polemics against educational practices which he has not studied in detail and policies with which he happens to disagree. In doing so, he sheds more heat than light and squanders an opportunity to make a lasting contribution to educational reform."

U.S. Orders Shutdown Of Plutonium Facility

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has ordered an indefinite shutdown of two plants that produce most of the nation's weapons-grade plutonium, citing a "lack of appropriate controls" to prevent an uncontrolled chain reaction.

Agency officials said Thursday that the closure, the first ordered at a government nuclear facility, was prompted by a Sept. 29 incident at the Hanford nuclear reservation near Richland, Washington, in which workers violated procedures intended to prevent the accidental mixing of enough plutonium to reach "criticality."

Criticality is the level at which a spontaneous chain reaction can begin. Depending on the plutonium concentration, such a reaction can release radioactivity and intense heat or cause a nuclear explosion.

"It's a very serious problem," said a Hanford spokesman, Mike Talbott. "The potential" for a chain reaction "was there," he said. "There was a violation."

The Department of Energy ranked the incident at 4 on a scale of 1 to 5 for such violations, with 5 the most serious.

The shutdown was ordered Wednesday by the site manager, Mike Lawrence, who said it would remain in effect until the Energy Department's contractor, Rockwell Hanford Operations, submits a plan to correct the problem, which might take as long as a month.

Earlier this year the reservation attracted attention because its N reactor, a graphite-moderated nuclear reactor, bears some design similarities to the reactor that exploded and burned at Chernobyl in the Ukraine in April.

The Energy Department conducted two safety reviews of N reactor and approved it. The shutdown does not affect it.

The closing also follows a spate of publicity on a series of in-house audits by a Rockwell employee who found serious safety problems at the two plutonium facilities. The employee, Carl Rudd, was on Capitol Hill on Thursday, briefing two Democratic representatives, Ron Wyden of Oregon and Al Swift of Washington. Both congressmen are critics of the Hanford operation.

The plutonium plants are part of a complex operation that converts uranium ore into plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. Uranium, which arrives at Hanford in the form of yellowcake, or purified ore, is first made into fuel rods for the N reactor.

After being irradiated, the rods go to the plutonium-uranium extraction plant known as Purex, which dissolves fissionable material from them. The plutonium goes in liquid form to the plutonium finishing plant, where it is separated from the liquid and emerges as metal cakes.

NYT

According to Energy Department and Washington State officials, the Sept. 29 incident occurred as workers were attempting to route plutonium-bearing liquid from the Purex plant to a storage tank at the finishing plant.

The danger existed because a transfer line to another storage tank, already filled with plutonium liquid, was not blocked. Had the workers pumped more plutonium liquid into that tank, a chain reaction could have followed.

Mr. Talbott said workers halted the operation and there was no danger of a chain reaction. "We never had the movement of the liquid," he said.

However, state officials said they were told that enough plutonium was mixed to exceed the safety level and that the tank "approached criticality."

U.S. Finds Use of Drugs Peaked, but Not Cocaine

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive national survey of drug abuse in three years shows that the use of virtually all illicit drugs except cocaine had either remained stable or declined, according to U.S. health officials.

The survey's findings come on top of several other recent but less comprehensive surveys that reached the same general conclusions.

Even at lower overall levels, "drug use in the country continues to be astonishingly high," Dr. Donald I. Macdonald, head of the Federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, said Thursday as the data were announced.

Nearly 37 million Americans, about one of five persons 12 years of age or older, used one or more illicit drugs in the last year, the researchers reported.

More than one in 10 used an illicit drug at least once in the last month. "These figures are conservative," Mr. Macdonald said.

"And for cocaine, unfortunately, the survey continues to show increases," said Otis R. Bowen, the U.S. secretary of health and human services. Nearly 5.8 million people use cocaine at least monthly, according to the survey. That is a 38 percent increase in three years, from the 4.2 million who used it in 1982.

The number of people who use cocaine less often, at least once a year, showed a modest increase, to 12.2 million in 1985 from 11.9 million in 1982.

At the same time, the surveys showed there was wide recognition about the danger of regular cocaine use, with 92 percent of those responding viewing it as a great risk.

Cocaine, federal officials emphasized Thursday, is now the drug of greatest national concern.

Mr. Macdonald noted that a large proportion of young cocaine users had "free based" the drug, which involves smoking it in a more potent form. The surveys showed that 44 percent of youth between the ages of 12 and 17 who have used cocaine have free based.

Even though the number of regular marijuana users declined from 20 million to 18.2 million from 1982 to 1985, six million people reported that they use marijuana almost every day. Among employed people 20 to 40 years of age, one in six said they smoked marijuana at least once a month.

Marijuana use peaked in 1979, when about 22.5 million people over 12 reported they used the drug at least monthly, a figure almost 20 percent higher than in the new survey.

The new findings are from the National Institute on Drug Abuse Household Survey, conducted every two or three years since 1972. The survey measures use levels for nine illicit drugs, plus alcohol and tobacco, among people living in households.

The survey found that there are 113 million alcohol drinkers and more than 60 million cigarette smokers in the United States.

Suspect Doctors Removed by U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An audit of 47,000 Veterans Administration doctors found that, unknown to the agency, 93 of them had been disciplined by state medical boards before or after they started working for the agency, according to agency officials.

The agency said Thursday that the disciplinary measures had included revoking or suspending the licenses of 24 of the doctors, chiefly for drug-related misconduct. Four doctors were dismissed, 31 are no longer on the payroll, and 11 are under review.

(Continued From Back Page)

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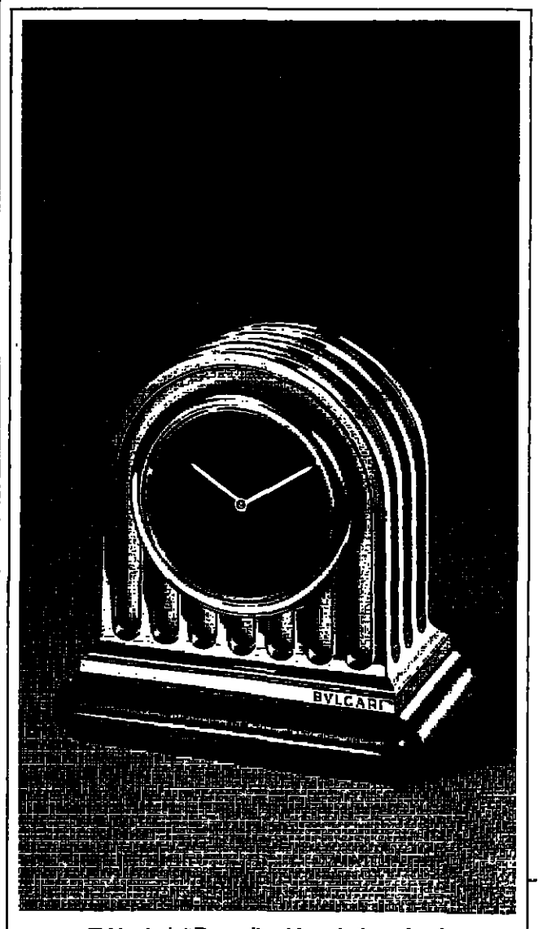

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An Uncertain Summit

When President Reagan comes back from Iceland next week, he will not have stopped the arms race, gotten the Russians out of Afghanistan or freed Andrei Sakharov. He probably will not even have sold them more American grain. So what will come out of Reykjavik?

Seek the answer in another question: What does each leader want? Neither goes to the meeting lightly — and this weekend's meeting is, however hastily scheduled, a summit conference, just as sure as its participants are the president of the United States and the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Why would Mr. Reagan have agreed to go? What is in this meeting for him? At the least, good theater. He is a master of stages. Having warmed hearts from the coast of Normandy to the foot of the Statue of Liberty, he is likely to set Iceland aglow. That will be good for his own popularity. It cannot hurt for the election Nov. 4; one Reagan aide calls Reykjavik "our October surprise for the Democrats." But the best reason for Mr. Reagan to go is the hope of progress on arms control. For him, that means reducing Soviet offensive weapons.

Why would Mr. Gorbachev have said yes? Perhaps to be seen as a peacemaker in the world's eyes. Perhaps to calm fears at home about the shape of his leadership. But the best reason is the same as for Mr. Reagan — the hope for progress on strategic arms control. For Mr. Gorbachev, that means restraining the development of American defensive systems.

Reykjavik will not produce a strategic arms limitation treaty. But it could produce agreement on how to get to one: a shared arithmetic, a way to put offense and defense onto the same table. Then, at the least, a date could be set for the fuller summit meeting contemplated in the United States.

Beyond this issue lie other questions. Mr. Reagan will raise, as he should, Moscow's appalling behavior on human rights. The two will talk of trouble spots from Afghanistan to Nicaragua. They will discuss trade and other bilateral issues. They could open the way for agreements on limited arms control issues, like intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Both sides seem prepared to make large reductions, although there are still obstacles like whether to include missiles in Asia, what mix of U.S. missiles would remain, and verification.

Agreement could also come on chemical weapons restraints. The two sides could settle remaining differences over two long-negotiated testing limits. They could go further and agree to limit numbers and kilotonnage of tests.

All of this would be welcome. But none of it would much affect the balance of terror. What would do that is an agreement linking large reductions of strategic weapons with restraints on the development of strategic defenses.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carrots for Warsaw

Poland's political scene has sprung to life again. Through an amnesty intended mostly to impress foreign critics, the Jaruzelski regime has permitted Solidarity's main leaders to join forces for the first time in five years. That allows a constructive new relationship between the regime and its Solidarity petitioners, and the United States is in a good position to encourage it.

The old Solidarity unionists remain undaunted champions of democratic reform. They already have reasserted their desire for the once-promised reforms, and their talk of a new national council has brought stiff warnings from both Polish and Soviet Communists. But the government also has reason not to be entirely negative. It should want to consider relationships that can reanimate the sluggish economy, both by inducing the West to lift its remaining sanctions and by finally addressing some of the grievances that made Solidarity such an instant success seven years ago.

Poland's Communists cannot break free of a deadening bureaucracy without tolerating some discontent. And Solidarity's veterans cannot channel dissent constructively if they insist on the confrontations and mobilizations that the state learned to crush. Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and the rest are not the regime's favorite people. But if it will go beyond vindictive prosecution to somehow recognize their legitimacy as leaders, the West could reinforce such a trend. The sanctions by which it responded to martial law did hurt after all. Relaxing them purchased some relief for the opposition, including the latest amnesty.

With Solidarity veterans showing a new boldness, the Reagan administration appropriately talks of ending the main remaining restrictions — on government credits and Poland's status as a "most favored" trader. Easier credit would reward the amnesty; delaying trade preference might encourage further reconciliation.

The administration has deftly shown how to express American abhorrence for repression and how to use economic power as a lever for modest change.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yugoslavia's Ugly Turn

The Yugoslavs seem to be behaving like Soviets these days. A Yugoslav court has just sentenced a U.S. citizen to seven years' imprisonment for the high crime of exercising his right to protest — not in Yugoslavia, but in America. The Yugoslav foreign minister says the case "should not be dramatized" in a way that might damage U.S.-Yugoslav relations. Sound familiar?

Peter Ivezaj, 30, of Sterling Heights, Michigan, was arrested in August while visiting relatives in Yugoslavia. The authorities wanted to talk to him about a demonstration he participated in five years ago outside the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington. He was held for more than a month before being allowed a brief meeting with a representative of the U.S. government just before his trial in Titograd. This outrageous detention was defended on the ground that Mr. Ivezaj, a naturalized American, had never gone through the process of renouncing his Yugoslav citizenship.

As Mr. Ivezaj was being sentenced, it was learned that two other Americans of Yugoslav descent were being held in that country, and have been since mid-September. Why? No one seems to know. They have not been permitted to meet U.S. officials.

Representative William Broomfield of Michigan and other members of Congress are urging suspension of Yugoslavia's most-favored-nation tariff status. They are also asking the State Department to issue a travel advisory to warn Americans that they go to Yugoslavia at their own risk. Arrests such as these have the potential for doing serious damage to U.S.-Yugoslav relations.

Some of that damage — particularly having to do with Americans' perception of Yugoslavia — could take a long time to undo. Since it broke with the Soviet bloc nearly 40 years ago, Yugoslavia has sought to portray itself as a Marxist state with a difference — more open, less repressive than other states in the East, and aligned with neither East nor West. The Ivezaj trial, coming so soon after the Daniloff affair, points up the ugly similarities that remain.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Previewing the Pre-Talks

The rest of the world is setting great store by the pre-meeting in Reykjavik in the hope that it will break the logjam in the arms control negotiations between the superpowers and lead to an easing of international tension. But it is not at all clear that the two leaders have embarked on the encounter with a common objective in mind. The world would be wise not to count too much on Reykjavik providing a solution, or even the promise of a solution, to its problems.

— The Financial Times (London).

What are Messrs. Reagan and Gorbachev expecting from their meeting in Reykjavik? Certainly not the same thing.

The intentions of the Soviet general secretary have the merit of being clear. He wants to lead the United States into a process of interminable negotiations over arms limitation. The ultimate goal: to delay as long as possible, if not to defuse permanently, the Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan.

The aims of the one-time enemy of the "evil empire," are less evident. A puritan and a moralist in his way, Mr. Reagan no doubt wants to go down in history as a man of peace. But men who are not all extremists are beginning to ask whether he may not be tempted to favor arms control too heavily over the real sources of international tension: the famous regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Central America and South Africa — not to mention human rights. The question will seem iconoclastic. It will be surprising if it is not asked with greater insistence after Reykjavik.

— Le Monde (Paris).

It will be fine if the two men settle for a mind-clearing, date-fixing exercise — if they talk bluntly but amiably, set the date for a proper summit but otherwise announce no agreements. That will provide what people in the West chiefly want at the moment from summitry — a comforting feeling that things are going all right.

The worst ending, though it is not clear whom it would be worst for, is a stomp-out by Mr. Gorbachev, saying that this impossible man Reagan won't give up "star wars" and there's no point in meeting him again.

In the short run, that would disappoint most Americans, and would thus hurt the Republicans in next month's elections. It would also get Europe's unilateralists in a tizzy. But in the longer run a stomp-out would hurt Mr. Gorbachev more, because it would mean no lid on defense spending.

— The Economist (London).

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OPINION

'In the interest of missile reduction and disarmament, we sank one of our nuclear subs. Now it's your turn.'

Why Hurry Into an Arms Accord?

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Washington and Moscow seem to be well on the way toward reaching some sort of an accord on nuclear arms. Conservatives worry that President Reagan is about to make one-sided concessions and settle for a disadvantageous deal. This may or may not be likely, but this is not the real issue. Even a good deal would be a mistake, for the root of the problem is not nuclear weapons.

The unseemly haste with which the United States traded a Soviet spy for an American hostage and the stay it granted to top Soviet intelligence operatives at the United Nations suggest that Washington is in a great hurry to obtain an arms control accord and hold a summit meeting in the United States. The president might do better to allow more time and consider his actions.

Mr. Reagan now receives his advice on policy toward Moscow from a single source, George Shultz. The secretary of state seems as firmly in control of U.S. foreign policy as Henry Kissinger was at the height of his powers, and he has used this authority quietly to turn the president's Soviet policy by 180 degrees.

The rationale behind the administration's shift and its sense of urgency is the belief that Mikhail Gorbachev faces a profound internal crisis and is eager for some sort of "deal." In the administration view, this opportunity must not be missed, lest "hard-line" Stalinists take over in Moscow.

It is undeniable that the Soviet Union faces a crisis and that if its economy is not reformed it risks forfeiting the status of a great power. But it is equally true that the Soviet elite wishes to carry out these reforms in the manner that least upsets the existing Stalinist system and the advantages it gives them. The deal it is prepared to strike thus calls for minimal concessions in its domestic and foreign policies in exchange for maximum assistance from the West in upgrading the Soviet economy.

A bad deal is possible, and even a good one would be a mistake.

The deal the Russians prefer is a new arms accord. They have pursued progress on arms control for more than two decades, because it gives the illusion that the risk of war is being reduced, inhibits U.S. defense programs and, above all, allows the true cause of international tension — Soviet aggression abroad and lawlessness at home — to be relegated to the background. Arms control helps Moscow preserve the Stalinist system and continue its expansion while giving the appearance of good will.

The reform of the Soviet economy can be accomplished in two ways — by improving the system or, more radically, replacing it with a different kind of system. The second sort of change would call for profound transformations in the role of the Communist Party and would inevitably require some liberalization, thus turning the country's energies inward and making it less aggressive. The party elite naturally resists such reform, preferring to improve performance by tightening labor discipline and modernizing industries.

But the costs of this more limited reform would be prodigious. It can only be accomplished with foreign assistance — the importation of hard-currency credits and advanced technology. And for such assistance, the West's good will is essential. Mr. Gorbachev must thus perform two delicate balancing acts, modernizing the economy without reducing the party's power, while gaining Western aid without making more than token concessions on foreign policy.

In this endeavor, Mr. Gorbachev is assisted by Anatoli Dobrynin. An official with unique American experience, Mr. Dobrynin was the Kremlin's ambassador to Washington for nearly a quarter of a century and is now head of the International Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the true source of Soviet foreign policy decisions.

The question is not whether Mr. Reagan has grown "soft" on communism but whether Mr. Reagan's adviser has as good an insight into Soviet conditions and strategy as his opposite number has into America's.

Even an equitable and reasonably verifiable arms control agreement would not affect the nature of the Soviet system and thus would not eliminate the principal source of superpower friction. But such a deal could create a spurious atmosphere of better relations, which would mean that desperately needed Western financial and technical resources would flow freely to Moscow. The Soviet Union would retain its political and economic regime and probably make it more efficient, and thus much more dangerous. In the meantime, the Kremlin would be able with impunity to continue its genocidal policies in Afghanistan and to inflame international conflicts through terrorism and proxy warfare.

Mr. Reagan once instinctively understood these realities. But his desire for quick, rather meaningless agreements means that he is about to lose the psychological initiative he once had in the East-West confrontation.

The writer, who was director of East European and Soviet affairs in the National Security Council from 1981 to 1982, is a professor of history at Harvard University. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Relax, Cold Warriors, Reagan Won't Sell the Farm

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has gotten plenty of advice for his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, most of it negative.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said in public that such sudden and brief summit meetings are "dangerous."

Other wounded veterans of the Cold War, agreeing with him, insist that the control of nuclear weapons is too complicated to be left to the political whims and limited technical knowledge of heads of government.

Accordingly, Mr. Reagan's voluminous briefing books are full of warnings and what-ifs.

What if Mr. Gorbachev agrees to huge cuts in nuclear weapons on condition that the president postpone his "star wars" program and accept a comprehensive nuclear test ban?

What if the Soviet leader does not mean what he says, and his promises are repudiated in the future by him or his associates or successors?

The president is well aware of these possibilities and has stressed them himself many times in the past. He is caught in a paper crossfire from his own advisers, bedeviled by the conflict between his anti-Soviet convictions and his hope for peace, and still intrigued by his vision of a strategic missile defense in outer space.

In the past, he has been able to entice others into scrapes and managed to keep out of them himself. But now he is running out of time, and he has some what-ifs of his own.

What if he follows the counsels of despair? What if he does nothing in a world of 50,000 nuclear weapons and the arms crisis, the budget crisis and the trade crisis go on as before? What if he does not at least make one last effort to persuade Mr. Gorbachev to see his vision of a safer world?

Ronald Reagan may not have a confident grasp on the dangerous intricacies of nuclear arms control, but he is abidingly confident in his own ability to talk his way out of tangles.

He told reporters the other day that there were positive signs and definite movement by the Russians. "I think they've been amazing, and they have been since this man [Mr. Gorbachev] came into power there."

He added: "He is the first, to my knowledge and memory, the first Russian leader that has ever proposed actually eliminating weapons. . . . I think that this is an opportunity that shouldn't be lost."

This is a change in the president's rhetoric too, but not in his faith that he can change things.

"I said to him in our meeting in Geneva," Mr. Reagan said, "that he and I are uniquely in a position today where we could bring about World War III, or we're also in a position that we could bring about a peace in the world. And I made it plain then that we don't like their system and we know they don't like ours, but we have to live in the world together and we're both going to be better off if we can live in a world of peace."

In his two days with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland, the president may do little more than emphasize this central fact and fix an agenda for their aides to work on before the real summit meeting in Washington late this year or early next.

But it is hard to agree with those who argue that the Iceland meeting is a bad and dangerous idea. Mr. Reagan is not going there to decide how many missiles each side should have and how they are to be deployed, or what sub-limits should be placed on heavy missiles or what to do about sea-launched cruise missiles.

He is going to Iceland not to talk hardware but philosophy — and not merely arms philosophy but human rights philosophy and what to do about regional wars and spies and treatment of journalists.

He may be overly optimistic, as usual, but history does not support the notion of inevitable and endless conflict between states of competing philosophies. Late in the last century, the enmity of Britain and France seemed the greatest danger to peace. In this century, no nation seemed a greater menace than Hitler's Germany. But as in the religious wars that went on for centuries, problems that seemed insoluble were finally resolved between France and Germany, the United States and Japan.

Mr. Reagan even dares to ask: What if Mr. Gorbachev really means what he says? At least let's find out.

The New York Times.

The Consensus Wisdom of Great Valley High

By Richard Reeves

MALVERN, Pennsylvania — I asked 20 seniors at Great Valley High School what they thought would be the greatest issue facing the United States during their lifetimes. Eighteen of them gave the same answer in different words: "arms control," "peace talks," "doing something about nuclear weapons."

Their parents would give the same answer, said 11 of them. I did not ask directly about the politics of the parents, but they are almost certainly Republican. Great Valley is in the middle of the most Republican area in the Eastern United States.

Those students and parents are the reason President Reagan has gone to Reykjavik to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev. That is what the American people, Republican and Democrat, conservative and liberal, seem to want him to do, and Ronald Reagan is a professional politician who can usually be counted on to do what most of the people want most of the time. It may not matter that he has always opposed arms control. What matters is that most Americans think it does not make sense not to talk, not to keep the process going.

Politicians hear such things whether they agree with them or not. In a representative democracy, leaders live in a region bounded by their own convictions and the public will, or just plain old public opinion.

Any president must inevitably become the chief executor of national consensus. The man in the White House sometimes has to betray his own rhetoric and his old core constituency to serve an expanded consensus — usually because he is the only one who can contain the opposition of his old friends by convincing them of the inevitability of change.

Mr. Reagan, if he found himself selling an arms agreement, would be governing in the tradition of Jimmy Carter, who initiated American rearmament in the late 1970s after campaigning against increased defense spending, and of Richard Nixon, who reached out to China after decades of condemning it as an evil empire. And of his own liberal hero, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who began building an American welfare state after campaigning against one.

That seems to be the way our democracy works. And a good thing, too. Because the seniors at Great Valley High School are right, and Ronald Reagan has been wrong all along. Blah, blah is better than build, build.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Is It Time For Détente With Cuba?

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The Iceland meeting, if it is anything, is détente. Yet that word, which infused the political vocabulary of the early 1970s, was lost to American speakers not over a breakdown in arms control discussions, but because the Cubans went into Angola in 1975.

The Cubans are still there, and logic would suggest that détente is in abeyance until they withdraw. But no, Angola is not even on the Reykjavik agenda. What has happened, subtly, almost unspoken, in the intervening years, is an appreciation that progress on arms control must not be linked to other subjects of discord, whether it be spies or the behavior of foreign allies and acolytes.

Moreover, President Reagan's Washington accepts what his predecessors found difficult, that Cuba is not just a Soviet puppet. But the Cuban problem is a big one, and, with southern Africa and Central America in turmoil, could get bigger.

If Mr. Reagan wants to find ways out of the imbroglios in Nicaragua and Angola, he will have to follow up his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev with one with Fidel Castro. Otherwise he may have peace on one front and find it awry on another.

Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger negotiated a "statement of principles" with Brezhnev; intended to bring stability to superpower relationships in the Third World, it was considered broken when Cuban troops arrived in Angola.

If the United States is wise, it will realize that peace in the Third World will never come until Mr. Castro is dealt with in his own right.

Cuban troops are in Angola, protecting the capital as government forces battle the dissident guerrilla force, UNITA, and South Africa in the hinterland.

Until recently Cuban troops were in Ethiopia and helped defeat the Somali invasion in 1977. Cuban aid experts are active in Benin, São Tome, Principe, Libya and Algeria.

Most of them are road builders, teachers and doctors. Yet, as was the case in Grenada, many of these civilians are military reservists, trained in the use of weapons. They can put up a good fight if need be.

Drawing by Devilla.

In Central America, thousands of civilian and military advisers work in Nicaragua. Reports of deep Cuban involvement in El Salvador and Guatemala are exaggerated, although earlier in the 1980s Cuba did make significant deliveries of weapons to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mr. Castro began supporting Third World insurgencies in 1959, before he allied Cuba with the Soviet Union. Cuba led Moscow into both Angola and Central America.

According to Arkadi Shevchenko, a senior Soviet foreign service officer who defected, "Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Kuznetsov told me that the idea for the large-scale military operation [in Angola] had originated in Havana." In a television program last year, Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, concurred, observing that "Castro was pursuing his own aims."

All this is not to underestimate the influence Moscow wields in Havana. When Mr. Castro has crossed the Soviet leadership, Moscow has not hesitated to impose economic sanctions on Cuba, slowing oil supplies and postponing weapons deliveries.

Still, Mr. Castro has carved a significant niche for his initiatives. Rumors abound that Cuba will beef up its forces in Angola and unleash them on the South Africans if they continue to penetrate into Angola. It would be a short step to confronting the South African Army in a major engagement, providing the catalyst for an uprising in South Africa.

Washington will have to start talking to Mr. Castro himself. Important parts of the rest of the world are coming apart at the seams.

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A Yugoslav-American Think Session

By Dennison Rusinow

VIENNA — A conference on Yugoslavia organized by the Wilson Center at the Smithsonian Institution last month was unusual even for Washington, which sometimes seems to regard itself as the capital of the world.

Two dozen scholars from Yugoslavia and the United States, mostly young but some with long experience in Balkan affairs, were figuratively as well as literally speaking the same languages in discussing the merits of a radical decentralization of federalism in fighting Yugoslavia's current economic crisis and its economic, political and ethnic problems.

The obscure argot and acronyms of Yugo-communism and several social sciences were tossed about to no one's evident confusion. Yugoslavs cited James Madison and Americans quoted Edvard Kardelj with equal familiarity. No one thought it necessary to enlarge on shorthand references to complex institutions and episodes in recent Yugoslav history.

All of this was further, fascinating evidence of a cohesive Yugoslav-American community of scholars that would be remarkable for any two countries. When one of the countries is Communist and militantly nonaligned and the second is the supposed heartland of capitalism and imperialism, "amazing" might be a better term. What it describes is an unexpected byproduct of the special Yugoslav-American relationship created by Tito's quarrel with Stalin nearly 40 years ago.

The conference was also a replay of Yugoslavia's internal debate over the present crisis. None of the participants denied its seriousness. On the question of just how serious, or even hopeless, it was, almost all were caught up in a mood that oscillated between downbeat and upbeat.

Apocalyptic views of its depth, of chronic government failures and of the "incapacity" of key institutions alternated with hopeful forecasts of effective reforms and predictions about "muddling through." Sometimes the same people took both positions at successive sessions.

There was no lack of disagreement on the conference's central question, "federal versus regional relations."

Some participants from both countries agreed that excessive decentralization has been part of Yugoslavia's problem, and that more centralized economic policy-making and political control are a necessary part of the solution. This likely would require constitutional amendments, in turn requiring the agreement of all eight federal units to reduce their current veto power by increasing the number and kinds of decisions that can be made by some kind of majority vote.

Others argued that recentralization would magnify what may be Yugoslavia's most intractable problem: Reconciling divergent, sometimes conflicting, interests among the many nationalities and their highly autonomous federal units.

Two conference papers, by Yugoslav and American economists using different data and arguments, challenged the belief that a unified market has disintegrated into eight separate and protectionist republican and provincial ones, and that this plays a major role in Yugoslavia's economic troubles. This has been a key argument for recentralization.

Ironically, the Americans were more critical of the putative benefits of competition in a market economy, whether socialist or capitalist, than most of the Yugoslavs — perhaps because the Yugoslav viewpoint, from what a Yugoslav participant called "a no-plan, no-market, ad hoc reflexive-administered economy," is entirely theoretical.

But most of the Americans were less skeptical than were the Yugoslavs that the governing party, the League of Communists, can reunify, reassert and democratize itself.

Most of the Americans seemed more inclined to regard the League of Communists as multinational Yugoslavia's only, and necessary, unifying force — except for the army and the security or "secret" police, which some see as dubious candidates.

The Yugoslav participants, party members or not, were more apt to worry about the party's authoritarian impulses and undemocratic structures as impediments to greater pluralism, however that was defined.

A few people from both countries wondered plaintively what had happened to the ideals of "self-management" and "direct decision-making by workers and citizens," when all are preoccupied with crisis management and are more concerned with efficiency than with equity.

A broader question was implicit but unasked: After all its boasts and hopes, is Yugoslavia merely another developing country in dire straits, one where dreams of greater participation and prosperity for all have been sacrificed to harsh realities?

The writer is based in Vienna and has reported for the Universities Field Staff International on Central and Eastern Europe since 1963. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Change in Egypt?

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] Egypt being nominally Turkish territory, it is paradoxical that the war between Italy and Turkey has not affected relations of Italy with Egypt. Italian [diplomats] remain at their posts as though their country were not at war with the Suzerain Power. And the 35,000 Italian subjects in Egypt are not threatened. This is provoking much comment in Cairo, the prevailing opinion being that of an impending change in the *status quo*. It seems Great Britain no longer cares to keep up even the fiction of a political tie between Turkey and Egypt. It would not be surprising if the opportunity offered by the war were seized to declare Egypt a British Protectorate or to annex it. The Young Egyptians would probably storm. But Lord Kitchener, the British Pro-Consul, is capable of dealing with them.

1936: Arab Strike Ends

JERUSALEM — The Arab strike, which has lasted six months and during which hundreds of Arabs, Jews and British police and soldiers have been killed, will end [on Oct. 12], the Arab High Committee has decided. The committee acted to call off the strike following the receipt of messages from the four rulers of the Arab world, Ibn Saud, the Wahabi King; King Ghazi of Iraq; the Imam Yahia of the Yemen; and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. Their messages will be read in the Mosque of Omar [on Oct. 11], and will be accompanied by recommendations from the High Committee to Arab workers and traders to bring the strike to an end and to put their entire trust in Britain's sense of justice and fairness. Meanwhile, fighting between Arab bands and British troops is still going on in various parts of Palestine.

OPINION

Scopes Revisited: You Can't Sue an Era for Its Attitudes

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Is there a God? Are we descended from apes? Is ular humanism a religion? Only the t of these questions has yet to be ed in a U.S. court, though in a sue-py society where every question erably unanswerable) must be set- by a jury of peers, don't count on it long. A trial on the second question, fatherhood of apes, provided enter- nment for a Tennessee summer in 25. A trial on the third question, secu- humanism, is today's entertainment. Scopes Revisited, now being heard in Alabama court, is being put on by a ge with an agenda, Brevard Hand. e Supreme Court overturned his earli- ruling permitting silent prayer in the blic schools. His revenge is to reverse intiff and defendant in the case and

True, the textbooks are secularist. But secularism runs through our society.

allenge the constitutionality of the t of the school day: The charge is that blic-school textbooks are unconstitu- nally teaching religion, a religion lled secular humanism.

Now, it is true that school textbooks ve developed an allergy to traditional ligion. Like blacks a generation ago, ligion hardly exists in the world of ck and Jane. Professor Paul Vitz of w York University plowed heroically rough 60 social science textbooks, and ows that they grossly ignore the role of ligion in American history and society. e gives the Pilgrims 30 pages without ce trespassing the issue of the reli- us motivation for their excursion to e New World. Another defines pil- ims as "people who make long trips."

Textbook publishers have been man- ined by anti-religious First Amend- nt vigilantes bent on expunging any ce of religious sensibility from public e. Publishers would rather avoid man- ming religion, for fear of being hauled to court to prove they are not, God rbid, advocating it.

An undeniable secularism runs ough these books. True. But an un- niable secularism runs through soci- y. School books have many faults, and ing religion short shrift may be one of em. How, then, to turn the issue into a usade, a litigable crusade? Argue, in deral court, that these books violate e "establishment of religion" clause. gue that their use constitutes a form religious proselytization. What reli- n? Secular humanism.

Secular humanism has been a bogey- an of the right for quite some time. e Reverend Tim LaHaye, a founder the Moral Majority and author of the ti-humanist bible, "The Battle for the ind," says that humanism, which "snuck into" the United States via Euro- pean rationalists such as Voltaire, has become "the most dangerous religion in the world." Jerry Falwell, helpful as al- ways, explains why. Secular humanism, he says, "challenges every principle on which America was founded. It advo- cates abortion-on-demand, recognition of homosexuals, free use of pornogra- phy, legalizing of prostitution and gam- bling, and free use of drugs, among other things." Other things?

In 1983, secular humanism even found its way into law. Senators Orrin Hatch and Daniel Patrick Moynihan co- sponsored an amendment prohibiting the use of certain federal monies for *teaching secular humanism*. (The amendment passed, although the secular humanism language, which no one was able to define, was later dropped.)

The paranoia about secular human- ism is born from a widespread reaction to the decline of religion. There is noth- ing new or particularly dangerous about that reaction. What is new and poten- tially dangerous is to attribute 500 years of secularization in Western society to a mysterious counter-religion dubbed sec- ular humanism, and to its priesthood, a small but effective band of humanists.

Indeed, there is something called the Humanist Manifesto. Two manifestos, in fact. The first, issued in 1933 and signed by 34 intellectuals, was a rather lame attempt to frame a "religious hu- manism," a kind of modern, mildly so- cialist mitzvahism. The second, issued 40 years later, was a frankly anti-reli- gious rationalist tract, with a few of the reigning political clichés of the day (e.g. "a new world economic order") thrown in. It was, in short, a mixture of village atheism and 1960s radicalism, appended to a woolly universalism. But most of all, it was a surpassing irrelevance. Had you heard of either document?

As for "humanists," there is in fact an organization of such people (the Ameri- can Humanist Association), a rather in- nocuous, mildly zealous and, above all, marginal group. It has all the power of, say, the vegetarian lobby.

The analogy is not mine. It came up in the Mobile, Alabama, trial this week. A University of Virginia sociologist testi- fied for the plaintiffs that secular hu- manism *is* the "functional equivalent" of a religion. But on cross-examination, he had to concede that feminism, social- ism and vegetarianism qualify too.

What is so agitating the parents and pastors of Mobile is the increasing secu- larization of American life. This may be a regrettable development, but a court is hardly the place to challenge it.

That a federal court should spend weeks entertaining well-paid experts ex- pounding on the "religion" of secular humanism is the reductio ad absurdum of the tendency to litigate every com- plaint and grievance of American life.

Washington Post Writers Group.

By AISLIN in the Montreal Gazette. CSW Syndicate.

Rite of Passage, Right to Pick Up the Tab

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Years ago, my family gathered on Cape Cod for a weekend. We met at one of those resort restaurants where the menu is written on a blackboard held by a chummy waiter, and we had a wonderful time. With dinner concluded, the waiter brought the check and set it down in the middle of the table. That's when it happened. My father did not reach for the check.

In fact, my father did nothing. Con- versation continued. I waited and wait- ed and, finally, it dawned on me. Me! I was supposed to pick up the check. After hundreds of restaurant meals with my parents, after a lifetime of always think- ing of my father as the one with the bucks, it had all changed. I reached for the check and whipped out my Ameri- can Express card. My view of myself was suddenly altered. With a stroke of the pen, I was suddenly an adult.

Some people mark off their life in years, others in events. I am one of the latter and I think of some events as rites of passage. For instance, I did not be- come a young man at a particular age like 13. It was later, when a kid strolled into the store where I worked and called me "Mister." I turned around to see who he was calling. He repeated it several times — "Mister, mister" — looking straight at me. The realization hit like a punch: Me! He was talking to me.

There have been other milestones and I remember them all well. One occurred when I noticed that policemen seemed to be getting younger, not to mention

MEANWHILE

smaller. Another came when I suddenly realized that I was older than every foot- ball player I knew. Instead of being big men, they were merely big kids. With that milestone went the fantasy that sometime, maybe, I too could be a play- er — maybe not a football player, but certainly a baseball player.

I had a good eye as a kid — not much power, but a keen eye — and I always thought I could play the game. One day I realized that I couldn't. Without hav- ing ever reached the hill, I was over it.

For some people, the ultimate mile- stone comes with the death of a parent and the realization that you have moved up a notch. As long as your parents live, you stay in some way a kid. At the very least, there remains at least one person whose love is unconditional.

I count other, less serious, milestones. I remember the day when I had a fero- cious argument with my son and real- ized that I could no longer bully him. He was too big and the days when I could just pick him up and take him to his room/isolation cell were over. I needed to persuade, to reason. He was suddenly, rapidly, older. The other conclusion was inescapable: So was I.

One day you go to your friends' wed- dings. One day you celebrate the birth of their kids. One day you see one of their kids driving and one day they have kids of their own. One day you meet at par- ties and then at weddings and then at funerals. It all happens in one day. Take my word for it.

I never thought I would ever fall asleep in front of the television set as my friends' fathers did. I never thought I would have trouble sleeping. I remem- ber my parents and their friends talking about insomnia like they were members *of a different species. Not able to sleep?* How ridiculous. It was all I did once. It was what I once did best.

I thought that I would never eat a food that did not agree with me. Now I meet them all the time. I thought I would never stop playing basketball and never go to the beach and not swim. I spent all of August at the beach and never went into the ocean once.

I thought I would never appreciate opera, but now the pathos, the schmaltz and, especially the combination of voice and music, appeal to me. The deaths of Mimi and Tosca move me. They die in my home as often as I can manage it.

I thought I would *never prefer to stay* home instead of going to a party, but now I find myself passing them up. I used to think that people who watch birds were weird, but this summer I found myself watching them and maybe I'll get a book on the subject.

I yearn for a religious conviction I *never thought I would want, exult in my* heritage anyway, feel close to ancestors long gone and echo my father in argu- ments with my son. I still lose.

One day I made a good toast. One day I handled a head waiter. One day I bought a house. One day — what a day! — I became a father and not too long *after that I picked up the check for my* own. I thought then and there it was a rite of passage for me. Not until I got older did I realize that it was one for him too. Another milestone.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ariel Sharon Has No Place on the Moral High Ground

As an American Jew living in Bel- gium, I write to protest Ariel Sharon's transparent attempt *("Terrorism: For Alliance Against These Murderers," Oct. 1)* to whip up more uninformed anti- Palestinian hysteria.

I feel constrained to identify my reli- gion, given that Mr. Sharon and his supporters tendentiously label anyone anti-Semitic who expresses sympathy with the Palestinian struggle to secure their human, and national, rights.

One tries to choose one's words very carefully when undertaking to criticize anything Mr. Sharon says, given his pro- pensity to inhibit discussion through the institution of libel action — but can I be your only reader who has recognized the twisted irony of his emotive use of the words "pogrom" and "massacre"?

If all varieties of racism are to be held equally repugnant and indefensible (or are terrorist attacks against some coun- tries more permissible than against cer- tain others?), it might be suggested that Mr. Sharon is not in a position to be taking the high moral ground in the debate over effective responses to the terrorist menace.

His arguments for closer security co- ordination among America, Europe and Israel are an obvious attempt to deflect attention from the root cause of the Middle Eastern conflict: the illegal oc- cupation by Israel of Arab land, and the refusal to negotiate seriously with any but the most discredited Palestinians.

His attempt to induce further Europe- an and American complicity in the pres- ervation of the Israeli-dictated status quo guarantees that the Arabs will con- tinue to regard them as enemies to be attacked, further preventing the original cause of the conflict from getting a fair hearing before public opinion in Europe and the United States.

Israeli actions and inaction have cre- ated this scourge of terrorism. Let Israel acknowledge its responsibility, and do something about it diplomatically in- stead of militarily, before trying to bind everyone else more closely to its policies.

MARK J. LELAND.
Liège, Belgium.

Ariel Sharon, as one of the planners of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon (where, according to the MacBride commission report, an estimated 20,000 Palestinians and Lebanese died and more than 100,000 were made homeless) would be better advised to attempt solving the causes of terrorism, solving the Palestin- ian problem and ending the vision of a Greater Israel. Only then can the slaugh- ter of innocent people be stopped.

Instead, he calls repeatedly for such solutions as the Israeli raid on the head- quarters of the Palestine Liberation Or- ganization in Tunisia and the U.S. raid on Libya, both acts of state terrorism.

S. OSSEIRAN.
Paris.

Why Peres Didn't Do More

The editorial "What Peres Didn't Do" *(Sept. 22)* gives faint praise to Shimon Peres for his accomplishments regarding Lebanon and the economy, as well as relations with Cairo and Washington.

It suggests that Mr. Peres failed in moving toward reconciliation with Isra- el's neighbors, by not recognizing Yasser Arafat and the PLO as the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, and that Mr. Peres's "Jordanian option" failed because King Hussein "is not a plausible stand-in for the Palestinians." As evidence, a West Bank poll is cited indicating overwhelming support for Mr. Arafat and the PLO.

But the editorial fails to mention that, in that same poll, 77.9 percent saw the establishment of a democratic Palestin- ian state in *all* of Palestine as the perma- nent solution to the Palestinian prob- lem. Only 16.9 percent supported the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Furthermore, the justifiable acts of force supported by the Palestinians in- cluded the hijacking of an Israeli bus in 1978 in which men, women and children were massacred (87.6 percent), as well as the placing of a bomb on an El Al airliner (60.5 percent).

As such, what Mr. Peres didn't do was move toward the dissolution of the Jew- ish state of Israel and toward unbridled and indiscriminate terrorism. Thank God. It would have been more seemly to at least have entitled your editorial, "What Peres Couldn't Do."

DAVID CLAYMAN.
Director, Israel Office,
American Jewish Congress.
Jerusalem.

Ethnic Stability in Malaysia

I regret Barbara Crossette's report, "Malaysian Leader Cutting Off Politi- cal, Ethnic Dissent, Foes Say" *(Sept. 30)*. It essentially promotes Tan Seng Giaw's minority opposition views, racist in the context of Malaysia's polyglot popula- tion, which has been living so harmoni- ously, contributing to the stability and strength of the Malaysian political sys- tem. Indeed, Malaysia stands tall in the international community for being able to evolve a unique multiracial society.

It is alleged that the Chinese are "ef- fectively excluded from a wide range of jobs." But in a population that is 57 percent Malays and other *bumiputras*, and 33 percent Chinese, consider these figures: 83 percent of accountants are Chinese, as compared with 9 percent Malays; 67 percent of engineers are Chi- nese, to 25 percent Malays; 42 percent of doctors are Chinese, to 17 percent Malays; 49 percent of lawyers are Chi- nese, to 16 percent Malays.

Mr. Tan complains that conversions to the faith are required of those who marry Moslems. Is it not a violation of human rights to interfere with the sacro- sanct values and practices of a religion?

The Alliance that has been ruling the country since independence in 1957 rep- resents three main ethnic groups: the Malays (United Malays National Orga- nization), the Chinese (Malaysian Chi- nese Association) and the Indians (Ma- laysian Indian Congress). Over the years, the Alliance has expanded to be- come the National Front of 12 compo- nent parties, also representing other eth- nic groups and interests.

In a nutshell, politics in Malaysia has always been the practice of power-shar- ing and partnership among the ethnic groups, with their varied interests safe- guarded by the ruling coalition.

To insist that the Chinese dominate the economy is inappropriate. The ad- vent of the New Economic Policy in 1970 ushered improvements in the shar- ing of the country's economic cake among the various ethnic groups.

DATUK ISMAIL AMBIA.
Ambassador of Malaysia.
Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's sig- nature, name and full address. Let- ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Aquino Says Economic Base Is Laid, Private Enterprise Needs to Build

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Corazon Aquino says the Philippine gov- nment has completed the undwork for an economic re- very and that it is now up to the ivate sector to become more ac- e.

Speaking on Thursday to a con- ence of business leaders, Mrs. quino said her economic policy mphasized private enterprise and d her listeners, "It *is* now your m at the bat."

Though she said the Philippines' onomic recovery could not be sed on foreign aid, she said she s "probably the most relieved rson in this hall" at the passage t week by the U.S. Senate of a 00-million aid package.

"You can't imagine how much artache that $200 million gave ," she said, referring to an initial ction of the bill by the Senate. was just so upset and so sick en people were saying, 'All Cory t was applause.' "

Meanwhile, Philippine television wers had their first good look ursday night at their former sident, Ferdinand E. Marcos, in an interview with a Philippine jour- nalist last week in Hawaii.

Using a battery of alleged facts and figures and slipping away from difficult questions in a manner fa- miliar to his countrymen, Mr. Mar- cos called Mrs. Aquino ignorant in her dealings with the Communists. And he denied that he had falsified his income tax returns and hid enormous wealth abroad.

"History is not done with me," Mr. Marcos said.

He said that during his seven months of exile he had written one book about the Philippines and was writing another, titled "The Last 60 Days," that would "set the record straight."

Mr. Marcos was interviewed by Louis Beltran, an opposition jour- *nalist he had jailed during martial* law. The former president said it was not he but the government of Mrs. Aquino that was stealing the nation's wealth.

"They are the ones stealing my wealth," he said. "They are the ones stealing everyone's wealth in the Philippines." He was apparent- ly referring to the freezing of the assets of his friends by a govern- ment commission.

"This is his same old tactic of lies," said a spokesman for Mrs. Aquino, Rene Saguisag, who viewed the taped interview as a guest commentator on the televi- sion program.

Mrs. Aquino, in a forum after her speech Thursday, was asked about dealing with the Communist insurgency. She repeated her deter- mination to "exhaust all peaceful efforts."

She said that the country's fiscal program was now in place, and that "we are now in a position to for- mally negotiate with a consortium of our creditor banks" for an easing of repayment terms on the coun- try's $26-billion debt.

■ Swiss Tourist Is Freed

A Swiss tourist was freed Friday by Moslem captors after being held *for almost three months*, Reuters reported from Zamboanga in the Philippines. He said he had been badly treated and sexually abused.

Hans Kunzli, 45, an interior dec- orator from Zurich, was released into the custody of Customs Com- missioner Wigberto Tanada, who brought him to Zamboanga City in a boat from the nearby island of Sakul.

Mr. Kunzli was taken to an army hospital for treatment.

AP

Corazon C. Aquino

A statement from Mr. Kunzli was read by a Swiss journalist, Freddie Rom, who represented the Kunzli family in negotiations for his release. It said, "I was treated very badly. I was also sexually mis- treated."

Mr. Rom did not expand on Mr. Kunzli's statement. "He was in a state of shock and wants to go to bed," Mr. Rom said.

Weinberger Visits China's Space Center

The Associated Press

XICHANG, China — Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, toured the satellite launching center in southwest Chi- na on Friday where several Ameri- can commercial satellites are scheduled to be launched in the next two years.

Mr. Weinberger, on a five-day visit to China, was escorted by Peo- ple's Liberation Army officials through the command control, dis- play and test centers and taken in an elevator to the top of the 11- story launch gantry.

Little was known of the facility until last October, when China be- gan launching its own communica- tions satellites and announced it would enter the business of launch- ing satellites for others.

Reporters accompanying Mr. Weinberger were the first foreign press delegation to visit the center.

The launch site is housed in gray and pastel buildings scattered among rice paddies and mud hut villages 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of the city of Xichang in Sichuan province.

At the display center, Mr. Wein- berger saw a computerized control board that monitors launches, a wall of digital screens where launch data is displayed and a huge video screen on which scientists and dig- nitaries can watch launchings.

"It's clearly capable of making a launch," Mr. Weinberger said of the facility after the visit. "There are very extensive and very impres- *sive plans to improve the infra-* structure and the other facilities that will be done before the first of next year."

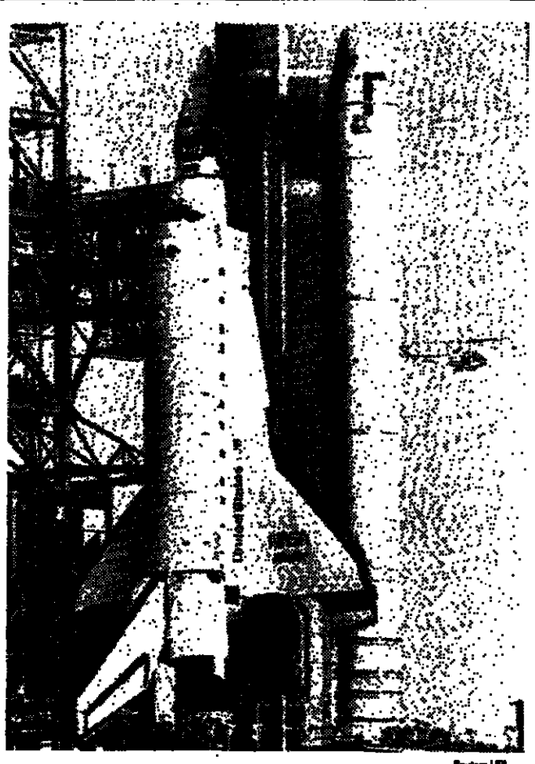
The Xichang area, where the Yi ethnic minority lives, is usually closed to foreigners and is consid- ered one of China's most backward regions, officials said.

Farmers were dressed in tattered and threadbare clothing and many were barefoot as they drove water buffalo in the fields and hauled heavy loads in baskets on carrying poles.

The Xichang launch center is considered by foreign experts who have visited it to be primitive. But China's overall launch record of 18 successes and one failure is compa- rable to those in the United States and Europe.

China has signed agreements to launch satellites for Sweden and two American companies, Teresat Inc. and Western Union, and has said that 17 other countries also are discussing launches.

The Chinese program has been given a boost by failures of the U.S. space shuttle and other American and European launch systems.



Reuters-UPI

A security helicopter hovers beside the Atlantis shuttle as the spacecraft is positioned for tests on the launching pad.

4-Shuttle Fleet Will Fail To Meet Goal, Panel Says

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A fleet of four space shuttles could handle only three-fourths the number of annual flights that the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis- tration is now planning, according to a panel of experts.

The panel, convened by the Na- tional Research Council in re- sponse to a congressional request, estimated that the space agency could reach a sustainable rate of only 11 to 13 flights a year after a *fourth shuttle was built. That esti-* mate is significantly lower than NASA's recently announced goal of 16 launchings a year.

The Research Council also esti- mated that, with the current fleet of three shuttles, the space agency could sustain 8 to 10 launchings a year after a transition period of two years needed to build up to that rate. That estimate, too, was less optimistic than the flight schedule recently released by NASA, which called for 11 flights after a transi- tion year in which only 6 flights would be launched.

The report by the Research Council appeared to indicate that the space agency had set targets too high to be met. The panel stressed that even the lower flight rates could be reached only if none of the shuttles became inoperable for a significant period and if improve- ments were made in the shuttle program.

NASA has been criticized in the past for setting unrealistic flight schedules. Both the presidential commission that investigated the destruction of the space shuttle Challenger and the House Science and Technology Committee con- cluded that pressure to meet heavy launching schedules was an impor- tant factor in causing NASA to override technical concerns about the safety of the shuttle system. Seven astronauts were killed in the shuttle explosion Jan. 28.

Sarah G. Keegan, a spokesman for NASA, said that the agency would have no immediate com- ment because key officials had not yet read the Research Council's re- port. However, she noted that agency officials had repeatedly em- phasized that the flight schedules were targets for planning purposes.

Jakarta Aide Praises U.S. On Cambodia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Indonesia's foreign minister has welcomed a U.S. decision to raise the Cambodi- an conflict at this weekend's super- power meeting, saying it would "add weight" to growing pressure on the Soviet Union to help settle a serious source of tension in South- east Asia.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja also said that he had warned his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevard- nadze, at a recent meeting in New York that without such a settle- ment Moscow would not achieve its declared goal of improving rela- tions with non-Communist coun- tries in the region.

Mr. Mochtar was speaking on his way back to Jakarta from at- tending the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

He said in an interview that he had conveyed the message about Cambodia, which was invaded and occupied in 1978 by Vietnam, a Soviet ally, on behalf of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN. They are Brunei, Indone- *sia, Malaysia, the Philippines,* Sin- gapore and Thailand.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that one of the topics on the U.S. agenda for the weekend talks in Reykjavik be- tween President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would be "the occupa- tion of Cambodia by Vietnam as a Soviet proxy."

Mr. Shevardnadze said in New York on Sept. 30 that discussion of matters connected with regional conflicts was "not ruled out."

He noted that Moscow had been warned bluntly by Beijing that So- viet backing for Vietnam's occupa- tion of Cambodia was the main obstacle in the way of restoring closer Chinese-Soviet relations, ruptured by an ideological feud in the early 1960s.

The Indonesian minister said if the Soviet Union continued its pre- sent policy of providing extensive military aid and political support for Vietnam in Cambodia it would have a very high cost: "Continuing bad relations with China, ASEAN and the U.S."

"To put it bluntly," Mr. Mochtar added, "is Vietnam worth it."

He said that although Vietnam- ese and Soviet policy on Cambodia had remained in step, "I see very little reason for the Soviet Union not to nudge the Vietnamese in the direction we want them to move."

Pretoria Planning for Measures to Beat Sanctions

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — In an effort to nvent sanctions imposed by United States and Europe, uth Africa has begun to imple- nt elaborate contingency plans "unconventional trade."

"Sanctions busters" in the gov- ment and the private sector ve been summoning exporters d importers to briefings and minars all over the country to vise them of the practical effects the sanctions. Participants have cussed alternative trade routes, formation of front companies road and other ways of clandes- ely conducting trade.

A special parliamentary commit- established to devise sanctions ntermeasures also has begun arings.

While officials are reluctant to cuss details of the plans openly, government has actively en- raged sanctions busting by es- blishing special *departments for* conventional trade in some min- ries.

Noting that individuals, not gov- ments, trade with each other, deputy finance minister, Kent rr, said that if the intent of im- sing sanctions was punitive, they not succeed except to add to ts because of extra middlemen.

"The government's role is to ad- vise — and we do — on unconven- tional-trade methods," Mr. Durr said. "We have developed skills in the departments of trade and in- *dustries, and finance to advise peo-* ple on this level."

Marketing consultants and Western diplomats involved in trade policy observed that South Africa, in effect, has been in the sanctions-busting business for years, and has compiled a successful record of buying arms and oil on the international market despite mandatory embargoes.

South Africa has been in the sanctions-busting business for years, and has compiled a successful record of buying arms and oil on the international market.

While the government keeps such statistics private, marketing *experts estimate that secret export* trade amounts to more than half of South Africa's overseas markets. Even if the United States imposed a total ban on imports from South Africa, the experts said, such clan- destine exports would have to be increased by only 16 percent to make up for the impact.

Earlier this month, the U.S. Con- gress voted to ban immediately the importation of South African iron, steel, arms, ammunition, military vehicles and farm products. A fur- ther ban on imports of uranium, *coal and textiles is to take effect in* 90 days.

Western diplomats said that even such participants in sanctions as West Germany, Japan and Brit- ain, which together last year sup- *plied nearly 40 percent of South* Africa's imports, are unlikely to forfeit such an important market.

Those countries least likely to come under international pressure for dealing with South Africa in- clude Taiwan, which regards itself as an anti-Communist ally of the Pretoria government, Hong Kong, Switzerland, South Korea and, to a lesser extent, Israel.

There also are black African na- tions that, starved for export mar- kets and foreign currency, are like- ly to engage in clandestine trade with South Africa. They include Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

Swaziland, which derives three- quarters of its revenue from trade with South Africa, is likely to emerge as a major back door for South African trade, much as Hong *Kong has been an access for China* to Western markets. Sanctions busters are said to have formed dummy companies there, where goods would be repackaged and relabeled to disguise their country of origin.

In the end, it may not be uncon- ventional trade but the price of gold that determines how South Africa weathers the U.S. and Euro- pean sanctions.

At more than $400 an ounce, gold — which constitutes half of South Africa's total exports — is at its highest level in several years. Gerhard de Kock, governor of the Reserve Bank, recently said that increased earnings from gold sales would more than offset losses caused by sanctions.

Other economic analysts esti- mate that an $18-an-ounce rise in the gold price at current sales levels would cover the $350 million that Senator Nancy Landon Kasse- baum of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Senate subcommit- tee for African affairs, estimated as the cost to South Africa of U.S. sanctions.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AldStr s	85944	67⅜	66½	67	+¼
USX	39959	27¾	27¼	27¼	−½
LuckyS	35681	36⅝	34¾	35¼	−1¼
IBM	24247	124½	122⅝	123¾	+1¾
BnkAm	18777	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
HuttEF	16275	48¼	44¾	47	+1⅞
CPC Intl	14634	67½	64	67¼	+1¾
PSInd	10225	14½	13¾	14½	+1¼
CPsvc	10194	35⅝	33	33¾	−1⅞
UnTech	9561	42⅝	41½	41⅞	−⅜
Schlmb	9415	33½	32¾	33¼	+⅜
Mobil	8620	38⅝	38	38	−⅝
FordM s	8602	54¼	53⅛	53⅞	−¼
Travler	8492	44⅝	44	44¼	
UAL	8231	57½	56¾	57⅛	−⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.21	−0.16
Utilities	92.19	−0.26
Industrials	90.22	−0.06

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	105,050,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	181,516,640
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,640,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,420,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	83,098,500
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	93,880,500
NYSE volume up	42,491,910
NYSE volume down	45,574,330
Amex volume up	5,110,510
Amex volume down	1,803,380
OTC volume up	34,508,464
OTC volume down	22,230,230

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	741	796
Declined	774	731
Unchanged	449	448
Total Issues	1964	1975
New Highs	26	28
New Lows	29	12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.05	135.67	135.70	−0.20
Industrials	155.48	155.14	155.14	−0.22
Transp.	120.43	119.86	120.33	+0.03
Utilities	73.06	72.94	72.97	−0.07
Finance	143.58	143.41	143.41	−0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 9	203,326	480,521	27,740
Oct. 8	221,337	500,407	23,422
Oct. 7	203,579	478,940	30,062
Oct. 6	169,987	402,822	13,186
Oct. 3	178,373	406,964	38,718

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1790.92	1806.38	1788.93	1793.17	−3.65
Trans	824.63	830.42	817.75	824.13	−2.25
Util	198.20	199.50	196.86	198.18	−1.04
Comp	718.95	719.56	709.22	714.27	−1.94

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	278	285
Declined	252	265
Unchanged	262	244
Total Issues	792	794
New Highs	10	7
New Lows	9	12

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	261.56	260.38	260.64	−0.36
Transp.	200.81	199.05	200.38	−0.05
Utilities	110.79	110.35	110.46	−0.15
Finance	27.40	27.25	27.28	−0.12
SP 500	236.27	235.51	235.48	−0.27
SP 100	—	—	221.47	−0.30

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	353.53	+0.47	352.75	281.75
Industrials	348.24	+0.88	347.34	283.67
Finance	481.32	+0.14	483.02	372.67
Insurance	431.16	−0.83	428.17	333.30
Utilities	322.07	+0.14	317.25	265.02
Banks	405.62	+0.76	406.26	303.95
Transp.	328.20	−0.57	324.30	255.80

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	960	1,010
Declined	959	1,027
Unchanged	2,518	2,393
Total Issues	4,437	4,432

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	15333	4½	4	4½	+⅛
AmRoyl	3712	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
WangB	3444	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
BAT	3401	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+⅛
HmHar	3352	19	17⅞	18¾	+1
LorTel n	1859	21⅝	19⅞	20	−⅝
Amdahl	1721	20	18⅝	18⅞	−1
PhilLD	1632	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+1¼
HmeGo	1528	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
ImpOil g	1439	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	
TIE	1263	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
IntThr	1220	1½	1¼	1⅜	−⅛
Conast	1205	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
EchoB g	1119	22¼	22⅛	22	
FAusP n	909	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
264.66	263.64	264.65	+0.41

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Prices Fall Modestly in New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — Shares suffered modest losses Friday, pressured by weaker bond prices but drawing a hint of support from a modest rebound in International Business Machines Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.65 points to 1793.17.

For the week, the Dow advanced 18.99 points. Since its 141.03-point plunge during the week ended Friday, Sept. 12, the Dow has retrieved 34.45 points.

Losing issues outpaced gainers 779-727 among the 1,955 issues traded, while volume totaled 105,050,000 shares, down from 153,390,000 Thursday.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 127,303,600 million shares, down from 178,378,000 traded Thursday.

Dealers said volume was light before what for many will be a three-day weekend. Columbus Day, a bank holiday, and Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement, will be observed Monday.

Bond weakness stemmed from the government's report that producer prices rose 0.4 percent in September, a larger increase than Wall Street had anticipated.

Barry Berlin, president of Shearson Lehman Equity Management said that while investors were not eager to buy, they also showed little inclination to sell.

Mr. Berlin said September's decline made the market less vulnerable to further drops. While the market could climb going into November, one factor "keeping a lid" on its progress is tax-oriented selling, he said. Current preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains will not exist under the new tax law, Mr. Berlin noted.

Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp., said investors are wrestling with a "deeper sense of foreboding," as they recognize that even the combination of a weaker dollar, lower inflation and an accommodative monetary policy has failed to revive the economy.

"The failure of the economy to respond to these cures is holding investors back," Mr. Gordon said. He predicted more choppy trading next week.

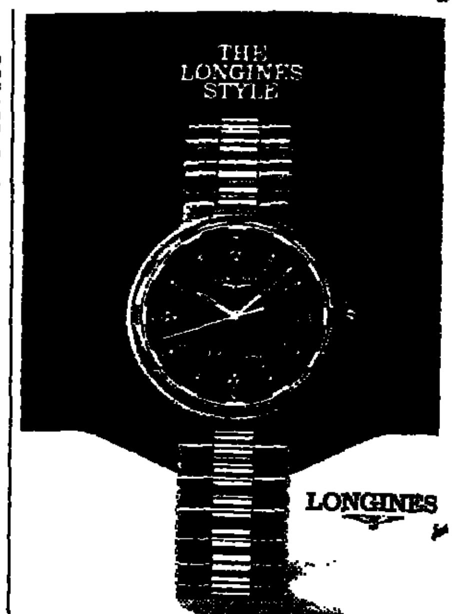
"The question is how much longer can the market hold up under the weight of this uncertainty," Mr. Gordon said. "The longer the market is unable to mount a decisive rally, the more likely you are to have a serious decline."

Allied Stores was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising ¼ to 67. Campeau Corp. said it will proceed with its $66-a-share bid to buy Allied despite Allied's agreement to be acquired by Edward J. DeBartolo Corp. for $67 a share.

USX Corp. followed, slipping ½ to 27¼. Carl Icahn, a New York investor, has proposed buying USX for $7.19 billion, or $31 a share.

Lucky Stores was third, down 1¼ to 35¼. In an apparent attempt to fend off a takeover by the investor, Asher Edelman, Lucky Stores said Thursday it plans to jettison its Gemco department store division. Lucky said the sites of its 80 Gemco stores would be sold to Target Stores, a division of Dayton Hudson Corp., for $374 million.

IBM advanced 2, to 124, bouncing after dropping sharply this week as worries intensified about the computer giant's third-quarter earnings and its 1987 prospects.



Conquest VHP
Very High Precision

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
26½	14¼	AAR s	.44	1.9	17	100	23¼	22¾	22¾	−½
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.5		236	26⅝	25½	26¼	+⅜
33	11½	AFG s	.08i	.3	14	78	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+⅞
25⅜	13¾	AGS			13	39	18½	18¼	18¼	−¼
15	9⅞	AMCA			256	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
60⅝	37⅜	AMR			15	1659	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.3		2	26	26	26	
13⅞	9⅞	APL			6	4	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
16¾	10	ARX	.71t	6.7	10	78	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
41½	28⅝	ASA	2.00a	5.3		650	38⅝	38	38	−⅛
18⅝	9¼	AVX			32	54	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
32	23	AZP	2.72	9.5	8	1347	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
55	36⅞	AbtLb s	.84	1.9	20	4816	44⅝	43¾	44	−⅜

(Continued on Page 10)

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- New Film Releases
- Turkish Rock Stars
- Eindhoven Museum

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

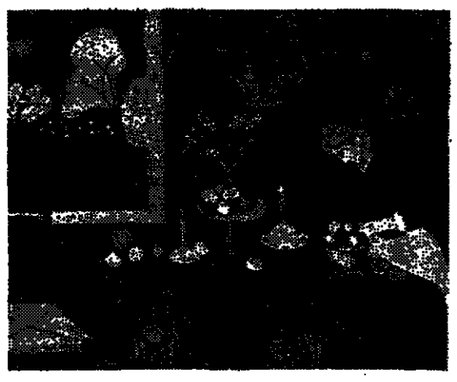
Abbado, Pavarotti and Verdi

Claudio Abbado, in his first season as the music irector of the Vienna State Opera, will conduct a new roduction of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" that has s first performance Oct. 19. The cast is headed by Luciano avarotti as Gustav III, Margaret Price as Amelia, iero Cappuccilli as Ankarström, Ludmila Semchuk as Madame Arvidson and Magda Nador as Oscar. Gianfranco de Bosio is the stage director and Emmanuele uzzati and Santuzza Calì designed the sets and ostumes respectively. Later performances are scheduled Oct. 22, 26, 29 and Nov. 1.

LILLE

Matisse From Russia

The Musée des Beaux-Arts is exhibiting 19 paintings nd 10 drawings by Henri Matisse from the collections of he Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Pushkin n Moscow, some of them being seen in France for the first ime since they went into Russian collections before the olshevik revolution. For the most part they come original- y from the collections of Sergei Shchukin and Ivan orozov, merchants who as art patrons and collectors of emarkably daring taste acquired many works by Ma- isse and other early 20th-century French artists. Their col- ections were nationalized after the revolution and even- ually divided between the Hermitage and Pushkin. The ost striking of the paintings, "The Red Room" (1908-), decorated Shchukin's dining room and was among the ine works here that were also seen in Paris in the big 970 Matisse exhibition. Seven of the drawings shown here, owever, were acquired by the Soviet museums between 958 and 1968. This show, the largest single Matisse loan y the Soviet museums, was arranged on the initiative f Pierre Mauroy, mayor of Lille and former French prime inister. Mauroy was born near the artist's native town f Le Cateau and was impressed by the two museums' Ma- sse holdings while on a visit to the Soviet Union when e was prime minister. Until Jan. 5.



PARIS

Sacred Music Festival

First performances at this year's Festival d'Art Sacré, rograms of sacred music in Paris churches, include two orks commissioned by the festival, Guy Reibel's tting of the 18th Psalm and Katori Makino's "Ode" for ezzo soprano, alto clarinet and percussion, Nov. 7 at aint-Germain-des Près; Philippe Hersant's Mass, Nov. 14 t Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, and the "Song of Songs," as constituted from Biblical texts by the musicologist uzanne Haïk-Vantoura, Oct. 15 at Saint-Louis-en-l'Ile. aris premieres include "Cantate des Béatitudes" by Jean- aul Lécot, Oct. 14 at Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs, and enjamin Britten's church opera "Noyes Fludde," by the pera Studio of Geneva, Oct. 20 at Saint-Roch. In dition, Liszt's oratorio "The Legend of St.Elizabeth" will e performed Oct. 31 at the Salle Pleyel with a Radio rance orchestra and chorus conducted by Rolf Reuter. he festival, which includes organ recitals and hibitions, continues to Dec. 25. (4 Rue Jules Cousin, 004 Paris; tel: 42.77.18.83)

NEW YORK

Morris Louis Retrospective

The Museum of Modern Art is showing the first ret- spective in New York of the work of Morris Louis (1912-), one of the central artists in the development of Col- r-Field painting. He applied liquid paint to unstretched nvas, achieving an effect of veils in curving shapes. he 45 paintings are on view at MOMA until Jan. 4. The hibition of the artist, who lived and worked in Wash- gton, will also be seen in that city's Hirshhorn Museum *om May 20 to July 26, 1987.*

LAUSANNE

The Catalan Influence

Works of Picasso, Miró, Dali and other Catalan art- s from Barcelona museums and private collections is be- g shown at the Hermitage through Dec. 28. The exhi- tion begins with the work of the turn-of-the-century talan avant-garde and includes significant works by three artists linking them to the influence of the Barcelo- school. "Trésors de Barcelone: Picasso, Miró, Dali," ndation de l'Hermitage, 2 Route du Signal.

Rare Deals at the Top of the Market

PARIS — While the rich never had it so good, those in the middle or low income brackets are counting their pennies. Such is the unambiguous message flashed both by the deals struck at the 13th International Antique Dealers Biennale and by the latest auctions at Drouot.

At the Biennale, which closes tomorrow, attendance was down and business up — for some. Maurice Segoura, one of the leading dealers in 18th-century French furniture and decorative art, with a strong sideline in Old Masters that go with it, sold four pictures in the first two days. They included two mythological scenes by Natoire, "Bacchus" and "Flora and Zephyr," which were exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1742, and a landscape done by Gustave Courbet in 1864, "Le Saut

SOUREN MELIKIAN

du Doubs." The Natoires went to a U. S. collector for 1.6 million francs (about $245,000) and the 420,000-franc Courbet to a New York dealer. Even the Louvre was moved to act swiftly. It bought a 600,000-franc pair of Sèvres vases dated 1818 whose gaudiness is made up for by the rarity, experts say, of the platinum ground. At the time of writing, Segoura has done as well as at the previous Biennale in 1984.

His colleague Jacques Perrin, who belongs to the same loose group of eight top dealers, the Antiquaires à Paris, says he has done even better — much to his surprise. Perrin reckons that his turnover will exceed by 20 percent the figure he reached last time. A born optimist, he confesses that he nevertheless felt "extremely apprehensive" at the outset. Cancellations at the opening evening dinner by Barbara Johnston of New York, Libbie Keck, and other major 18th-century furniture collectors did not bode well. Perrin's morale however was boosted on that opening day. The crowd, while not so dense as previously, was large enough for an old customer to be carried away by the festive atmosphere. Making a beeline for a Kangxi porcelain vase with fine Louis XV ormolu mounts, Perrin's customer inquired "How much *for me?*" and bought it for 140,000 francs without batting an eyelash.

Indeed, Perrin says the French bought a lot. A Paris collector paid two million francs for a table with a Sèvres porcelain top dated 1775 and the high quality gilded bronze base that one expects of a piece carrying the mark of the furniture maker Martin Carlin. A pair of Louis XVI torchères, typical of the grandest French manner, will likewise remain in France. They are in the form of feminine figures in patinated bronze holding up multiple sockets delicately chiseled and gilded. Perrin let the pair go at 700,000 francs after his client "drove a very hard bargain." The dealer says he gave in because there were at least two other pairs of similar inspiration at the fair, which is enough to give collectors the feeling that what they want is not so rare after all. Many Americans came to see his booth. Among the deals he made, Perrin quotes a giltwood Louis XV set of one settee and six armchairs sold for 800,000 francs to a Kansas City collector.

Some dealers handling more rarefied wares had a similar experience. Jacqueline Boccara, who has been a leader in the field for over two decades sold three 17th- and 18th-century tapestries from Brussels to a New York collector. She had been in touch with the interior designer decorating his house since the spring. As will often happen, Boccara says, the Biennale was the catalyst — fear of letting a desired item slip away when so many others can see it prods prospective buyers into action.

The psychological incentive worked that way for dealers in 19th- and 20th-century paintings who had anything worthwhile in their stalls. Jean-Claude Bellier, a third generation Impressionist and Modern Master dealer who also has an operation in New York run by his son, did brisk business.

3rd Century portrait of a young man - effortless sale.

Here again deals that had been contemplated at an earlier stage suddenly came off.

The Biennale fallout on the Paris trade seems to have been substantial at the upper end of the market, though it is never easy to be sure of a direct link between the show and deals made by galleries.

It undoubtedly helped Segoura's sale of a portrait by Jean-Marc Nattier, dated 1740, which is reproduced in the Biennale catalog. An American collector bought that two weeks before the opening. Hugnette Bérès, who for the last 30 years has been enjoying a worldwide following among top collectors of the 19th- and 20th-century paintings, says she saw a stream of people coming into her gallery on Quai Voltaire. She adds that it is a moot question whether her sales during that time owe something to the Biennale rather than the relationship she has been entertaining with collectors for so many years. In some cases, however there is clearly a combination of the two factors. She describes how the nephew of a New York collector she has known for years, saw a pencil sketch of a galloping horse by Degas in her gallery. The nephew rang up the uncle in New York and the New Yorker called back Bérès asking how she herself rated her Degas drawing. The answer must have satisfied him for he bought it over the phone — for 200,000 francs. On the other hand, another sale of an important and large Degas nude in black chalk seems unrelated to the show. The buyer was an American collector of long standing who has been acquiring works from the gallery over the years.

In contrast with the quick and easy deals made at the top end of the market, things are difficult for neighborhood dealers supplying traditional furniture and unpretentious objets d'art. In the Fifth Arrondissement, just across the river from Notre Dame, small boutiques offering anything from Indian 19th-century brassware and textiles to French illustrated books of the Romantic period have had the toughest time in years since the end of the French holiday period in early September. One of the dealers pointed out that bombs had nothing to do with that. "People do not have the cash. They come in, they look and they say they will buy later. Restaurants have fewer customers. A bakery round the corner is selling less bread, *"vous vous imaginez?"*

Bronze horse - unwarranted hype?

At Drouot, sales bear out the trend. At the top, prices are high even when the cataloging is shaky. On Sept. 26, Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr was *offering a bronze horse dated in the catalog entry to* the early 17th century, ascribed to "Jean de Bologne and his studio" and said to retain "its original gilding, despite alterations" (sic). The description begs for correction on each count. The handling of the sculpture points to the late Louis XIV period. It has little in common with Giambologna. Most of the gilding which I examined under a magnifying glass can be seen to run over the many fine scratches caused by handling, which proves it to be much later than the object. At any other time, this kind of unwarranted hype could have killed the sale. But the horse jumped the hurdle at 1,049,722 francs. Yet, in the same sale, some pleasing items modestly described sold badly. A pretty gouache landscape with a bridge done by Pierre Eugène Montézin in the Post Impressionist manner was knocked down at 23,312 francs and a delightful Directoire clock in white and black marble, its dial signed by Delafosse, failed to sell at 13,352 francs.

On Oct. 6, a sale of antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world conducted by Eric Buffetaud pointed in the same direction.

A funerary portrait of a young man done in the 3d century in the Fayum area is the best preserved specimen of that form of late Egyptian art that has turned up on the auction market for many years. It ascended effortlessly to 268,250 francs paid by a Paris dealer probably on behalf of a foreign buyer. The lesser pieces did not do well at all. A handsome bas relief datable to the time of Rameses II in the 13th century B.C. remained unsold at 62,000 francs. A small bronze bull of the 1st millenium B.C. from the late Hittite kingdom was knocked down at only 1,350 francs and a very fine, very rare Bactrian horse bit from Afghanistan was sold against the reserve at 2,589 francs.

It is not that collectors with limited means have lost interest. More of them attend sales in Paris than in any auction house in London or New York. Buffetaud was playing to a packed house, with people standing at the far end. Unfortunately the thickest crowd is no good to an auctioneer when it does not take part in the bidding. ■

Fox's Network Gamble

by Aljean Harmetz

LOS ANGELES — It is late on a Monday afternoon at the 20th Century Fox movie studio, and Barry Diller, Fox Inc.'s 44-year-old, $3-million-a-year chairman, is overseeing his third staff meeting of the day. Although his current obsession is creating a television network to compete each evening with NBC, CBS and ABC — a high-stakes gamble of more than $150 million that may well fail — Diller does not share power easily. All the strings from Fox movies, television and real estate are curled under his fingers.

In each meeting, the pattern has been the same: He has listened with an almost tactile intensity, made diffident suggestions and then lectured, in a gentlemanly fashion, as a way of digesting information for himself as well as for the other executives of the new Fox Broadcasting Co., which is owned — as is Fox Inc. — by Rupert Murdoch. FBC will be launched Thursday at 11 p.m. on a nightly hourlong talk show starring Joan Rivers. Next March, FBC will have prime-time programs on Saturday and Sunday nights.

Diller — who became chairman of Paramount Pictures at the age of 31, ran the studio for a decade and built it into Hollywood's most consistently successful movie studio before he lost a power struggle and moved across town to Fox in 1984, has the hubris to think he can create the first U. S. television network since Leonard Goldenson launched ABC in 1951.

Taking risks is built into his personality. "Barry will take big chances looking for a big win and will stay in a hand longer than he should, hoping to buy a card," says the producer Daniel Melnick, with whom Diller plays high-stakes poker every Friday night. "He's fearless, and you can't bluff him out."

Poised in the center of an office he designed himself that seems all banks of flowers and beveled glass, Diller has a studied elegance that is broken only by a gap between his front teeth and an unexpected taste for junk food. The plates served under silver domes on Fox's corporate jet contain hot dogs or cheeseburgers and french fries drowned in ketchup.

Even Diller's enemies — and he has many — consider him a brilliant businessman. To make Fox profitable, he reorganized every department at the studio and ruthlessly lopped 400 people off the studio payroll. But 20 of his former top executives at Paramount voted against him with their feet. Diller went to Fox at the same time that Michael Eisner, his second-in-command at Paramount, became chairman of Disney. Almost every executive followed the warm and easy-going Eisner to Disney, partly because they considered him the "creative" half of the team and the man more likely to succeed at making movies.

Diller's enemies admire his intelligence and grudgingly concede his integrity. But the word most often used to describe him is "intimidating." Says Michael Fuchs, chairman of Home Box Office and for years Diller's archenemy in the fight over pay cable, "Barry's most valuable asset is his fearlessness in confronting. He's like a hot knife through butter. That's powerful if you face someone who doesn't like confrontation."

Right now, Diller is confronting Frank Mancuso, the man who replaced him as Paramount's chairman, on the telephone. In almost any situation, Diller's instinct is to make the most theatrical choice, and he wants to create a new "Star Trek" program for his broadcasting network. For two months, Paramount has hemmed and hawed. For the past hour-and-a-half, Diller has pushed and maneuvered.

"Can we play or can't we? Tell us how to get a conversation going. Tell me, 'Hey, you can't play, you're Jewish and my club doesn't allow Jews' and I'll go away. But I believe in this show. I think this show will be better on us than on CBS or NBC or ABC because *it's more dramatic. And drama is* what's needed here. This show smells hot. We'll do anything short of insanity to make 'Star Trek.'"

Whether Diller succeeds or fails, Fox Broadcasting Co. is a symbol of changes in television that would have seemed unbelievable even five years ago: The striking loss of audience by the networks; the growth of independent stations and their purchase of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of original programs; the sale of ABC and NBC and the de facto change in ownership at CBS; the use of television sets to see Hollywood's movies on video cassettes and cable.

Media analyst Paul Kagan describes what is now happening as "an historic shift of power" from television networks to movie studios. In 1983, Diller tried to persuade Gulf & Western, Paramount's corporate parent, to buy the six Metromedia stations that Murdoch eventually purchased to form the basis of the Fox network. Murdoch, who owns the European Sky Channel and one of Australia's major television networks, would like to assemble a worldwide broadcasting empire. "Television is today's new mass communication media. It's taking over the role of newspapers," says Murdoch.

In 1948, the movie industry could have controlled television. Instead, it deliberately turned its back on the new medium. Nine years ago, the studios were not clever enough to see the opportunity in pay cable and lost out to Home Box Office. Now, in a new attempt to control the distribution of their movies and television series, studios have gone on a spree of buying television stations. The emphasis of the movie companies is, more and more, toward making programming for television. A hit movie is a nice bonus, but a successful television series is more important because it can generate money year after year; that money can carry a studio through the lean years when its theatrical movies are unsuccessful. It is probable that "The Bill Cosby Show" will earn $400 million when it is sold to independent television stations after four or five years on NBC, bringing in more money than all but the most powerful blockbusters like an "E.T." or a "Star Wars."

Barry Diller: "Everything depends on the programming."

But it is movies that still supply glamour and status and the excitement that Hollywood calls "heat." And it was with his movie division that Barry Diller was struggling at one mid-summer meeting.

"This script is still a mess," he tells his vice president of production. "It's manufactured. It's all a cheat."

Programs will be delivered by satellite. In addition to the $110 million to be spent on programming during the first year, $40 million will go toward promotion and overhead.

For the moment, Fox Broadcasting Co. intends to make the same situation comedies, detective stories and made-for-TV movies that the established networks find so profitable. Next March, FBC will launch two nights of prime-time programming, Saturday from 8 to 10 P.M. and Sunday from 7 to 10 P.M.

Raised in Beverly Hills, the son of a successful real estate developer who laced southern California with streets named "Barryvale" and "Barrydale," Diller is almost entirely self-educated. At Beverly Hills High School, he says he never went to school on Mondays or Fridays and rarely on Wednesdays. He dropped out of UCLA almost before attending a class, choosing instead to work in the mailroom of the William Morris talent agency. Michael Eisner met Diller when they were both young executives at ABC. Eisner recalls mentioning "Ethan Frome" and being greeted with a blank stare. "That was Wednesday," says Eisner. "We were 25 years old. On Friday, I met him at the elevator and he had 12 Edith Wharton books under his arm."

At the age of 25, already prematurely bald and a minor ABC executive, Diller revolutionized U. S. television programming by creating the "Movie of the Week," 90-minute original motion pictures made for television. Three years later, he pioneered the mini-series with "QB VII."

In his early days at ABC, his job was to buy packages of movies from important men several decades older than he was. "I used to hear the screams coming out of his office and see these chairmen who had their limousines waiting downstairs — Lew Wasserman, Charlie Bluhdorn, Joe Levine — eating egg salad sandwiches at his small desk and fighting with him," says Leonard Goldberg, the vice president of programming at ABC who hired Diller.

It was Bluhdorn who took Diller to Paramount. Diller's reign extended from "Saturday Night Fever," "Grease" and "Airplane" to "Flashdance," "Raiders of the Lost Ark," "Ordinary People" and "Terms of Endearment."

Although Diller has now placed himself in the same mentor-protégé relationship to another tough man, there is a difference. This time, armored by his record at Paramount, he doesn't have to prove himself. When Bluhdorn died and Diller's control was threatened, he simply moved across town to Fox in September 1984, and got a 25 percent equity from the studio's owner, Marvin Davis. He says that his contract required that he speak to Marvin Davis only twice a year and that Davis was not allowed to talk to other Fox executives. There is, of course, no such arrangement with the 55-year-old Murdoch, who has just bought a seven-acre estate in Beverly Hills and will spend one week a month looking over Diller's shoulder at the studio. ■

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WEEKEND

Film: Saintly Sacrifice and Midlife Cliché

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — Alain Cavalier's "Thérèse," Roland Joffé's "Mission," and Rudolf Thome's "Tarot" are set in vastly differing times and places, but all three bear witness to a contemporary obsession, a paradoxical yearning for and distrust of ideal values. They are films that search for the transcendent in human experience, but only "Thérèse," the least didactic of the three, finds it. His ninth feature since 1962, it is indisputably his masterpiece.

The movie is organized as a series of tableaux illustrating the life of Thérèse Martin (played with superb naïve intensity by Catherine Mouchet). Martin entered a Carmelite convent at such an early age that a papal dispensation was required, and died soon afterwards in 1897 of tuberculosis, leaving a journal of her life whose popularity led to her sanctification in 1925.

Cavalier's script, written with his daughter Camille de Casabianca (whose own first feature, "Pekin-Central," has just been released here, and cannot be recommended) is faithful to the facts, and more importantly, to the spirit, of this woman's life. No objects or actions are shown in this film's dark, sweet light, no line is spoken, that do not bear directly on Thérèse's awful rowing toward God. An opening shot of Thérèse's father passing a bedwarmer under her covers communicates the tenderness of their relation; a single view of a wash bowl filled with ice suffices to tell you what it is to live through the winter in the unheated convent; a man who delivers a Christmas gift to the nuns and takes leave with a jovial "long live the Republic!" shows you the divide between the veiled women and the world they have left.

The focus throughout is on Thérèse's relationships, to her family, the God to whom she prays as lover, child and husband, the women who share her life of poverty and pain ("the first 30 years are the hardest," says an aged nun). In the space of 90 minutes we come to know this life from the inside, to experience rituals that combine an unrelenting harshness with an unutterable beauty. As Thérèse lies dying, she wails to the older sibling who has reluctantly joined her in the order, "I'm suffering!" "So much the better!" is the reply, in keeping with Carmelite doctrine; and when Thérèse, calmed by her sister's embrace, whispers, "I suffer no more," the answer is the same.

Where another filmmaker might have handed out lessons, Cavalier presents both sides of unanswerable questions. The doctor who examines Thérèse at the onset of her illness, and demands unsuccessfully of the mother superior that she be removed, rages that "if people knew what went on here, they'd burn the convent." But we have seen that Thérèse is drawing closer to her deepest desire, to live and die like Christ, and we know that the older woman is helping her attain it. If the love of God and the love of a person are opposed, Cavalier suggests, they nonetheless achieve an ultimate reconciliation. His film embodies the deepest of artistic and spiritual mysteries: That by renunciation of the superfluous, one may embrace the universal.

At the Cannes festival "Thérèse" won a special jury prize, a lesser award than the Golden Palm for best film that was awarded to "Mission." The latter film is a fictionalization of one of those historic events that carries a contemporary feel: We are in 1756, and the Spanish and Portugese empires are carving up Paraguay. The only obstacles to their profitably ruthless exploitation of the native population are the Jesuit missions of the region, where Indians and priests have constructed self-sufficient communities, sanctuaries from the officially-sanctioned slave trade.

At a mission deep in the jungle, the slaver-turned-priest Mendoza (Robert De Niro) and the Jesuit Father Gabriel (Jeremy Irons), who sorrowfully argues that "if might makes right, then love has no place in the world," make a last stand against the colonizers. Mendoza reverts to violence, and Father Gabriel leads his unarmed flock to massacre.

It's a powerful story, but that puffy rhetoric rolls through it like a lead snowball, nearly crushing one of Irons's best performances. The same insecure righteousness mars Joffé's direction, compromising his talent (already displayed in his previous film "The Killing Fields") for bringing the viewer fully into exotic environments. At two hours and five minutes, the film is outrageously padded with shots of grinning natives and mandlin priests, the visual equivalent of Bolt's smarmy epithets.

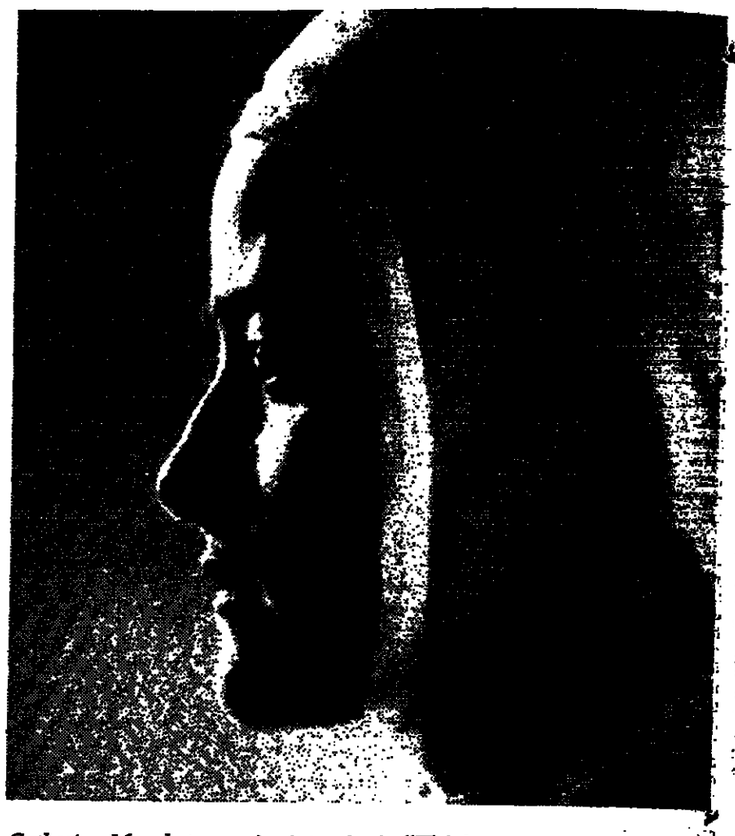
"Tarot" is the second film Thome has adapted from Goethe's novel "Die Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities") — the first was the micro-budget "Tagebuch" of 1975. This time around Edouard (Hanns Zischler) and Charlotte (Vera Tschechowa) have just bought a country home, where he's restlessly seeking a subject for his next film, and disrupting her attempts to finish a novel between acting jobs. They are at a midlife crisis of personal and professional creativity.

With the arrival of his writing partner Otto (Rüdiger Vogler, ill at ease in the role of a disaffected aesthete) and Charlotte's lovely niece Ottilie (Katharina Böhm), Edouard finds a solution to his angst, at Charlotte's expense. He steals a scene from her novel for his film, and launches an open assault on the younger woman's affections.

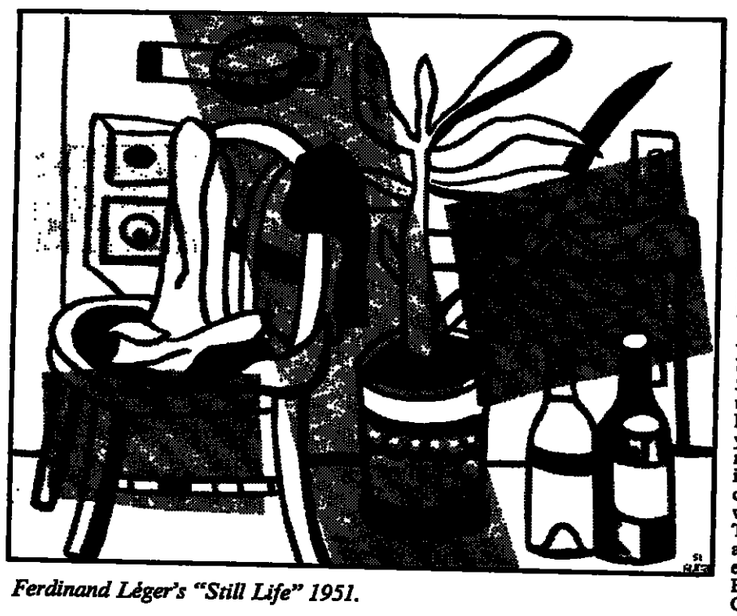
You can predict the progress of the plot after Charlotte marries Edouard and becomes pregnant with his child. At the close Charlotte has everything and nothing; she may be alone, but she has proven that she can live through anything and remain a decent human being.

The main significance of "Tarot" is its close resemblance to other current films, notably Yvonne Rainer's New York underground hit, "The Man Who Envied Women." This curious genre broadcasts the shallowness of men and the savvy saintliness of women ("You're an angel," a minor character tells the pregnant Charlotte) as though it were a revelation, 60 years after E. M. Forster explored the theme in his novel "Howards End." But neither the men nor the women in these films are alive. They are what the late Hollywood mogul Samuel Goldwyn unselfconsciously called "new clichés," walking postcards bearing rhetorical inscriptions. ■

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.



Catherine Mouchet — naive intensity in "Thérèse.



Ferdinand Léger's "Still Life" 1951.

Small is Beautiful in Holland

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The Stedelijk van Abbe Museum is not rich, by international standards. Its collections do not claim to be comprehensive. Its founder was a local industrialist called Henri van Abbe. He built small, and he built plain. This is a museum that we walk straight into, off the street, as if into a friend's house.

Anyone who judges it from the outside will be amazed to find, if his visit takes place before Nov. 10, that on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation the museum has put on view every single work of art it has ever acquired. (An ad hoc annex, 200 yards up the street, has been created for the run of the show.) What would elsewhere be institutional suicide turns out to have been conceived in candor, and carried through with results that are almost entirely happy. To a remarkable degree, what we find inside are big works from which we can deduce an entire career. No one painting can epitomize Picasso, but in his early Cubist "Woman in Green" of 1907 we spot at once the majesty of scale, the amplitude of form and the delight in the redefinition of art that Picasso was to manifest for another 60 and more years. Oskar Kokoschka lived even longer than Picasso, but his "Power of Music" of 1918 in Eindhoven shows all his gifts in equilibrium in the context of music, which he had known so well in the circle of Arnold Schoenberg and Gustav Mahler.

An early purchase was the "Homage to Apollinaire" by Marc Chagall. Painted in 1911-12, it sums up once and for all the excitement with which Chagall settled down in Paris before World War I and found that he was immediately in favor with Guillaume Apollinaire, the great poet who paid him an immortal tribute in verse.

Among works dated before 1914, definitive status must also be accorded to Kandinsky's "View of Murnau With Church" of 1910. If any one Kandinsky had to be chosen among those not yet in museums this was the one. It represents to perfection the chromatic exuberance, the headlong imperious handling of form and space and the unmistakable truth to a particular locality that made Kandinsky so great a force in Europe before 1914.

As for Robert Delaunay's "Cardiff Team" of 1913, it is a document as much of social history as of the pioneering attitudes to color that made Delaunay famous.

It was Edy de Wilde, later to become director of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, who had told the city fathers and mothers what they ought to do. When he became director of the van Abbe Museum in 1946 the annual purchase budget was about one-tenth the going price of a major Dutch Old Master painting. The van Abbe could never hope to compete for Rembrandt, Vermeer or Frans Hals. For this reason, he said it should buy selectively and very well in the field of early 20th-century art, substituting vigilance and the long view for purchases that came ready-made.

The question here is not whether mistakes were made — every good curator makes mistakes — but whether they were the right mistakes. Do they, when put side by side, help us to see aspects of our era that we have forgotten, or perhaps never knew?

By that criterion there is hardly a dull thing among the 1,500 works of art that the Eindhoven Museum possesses. Naturally it is the winners that leap to the eye — the serene power of black on white, for instance, as it is exemplified by Mondrian's "Composition" of 1930 or the glorious assurance of Leger's still life of 1951. But there are also rewards both in the record of impassioned trawling in areas from which fashion has moved away and in the care that has been taken to represent recent Dutch art in some depth.

The van Abbe is an exemplary museum, therefore, and one that has never had either money to burn or rich collectors who could be called upon in times of stress. How far its example could be followed in this country is an interesting question. Eindhoven has the advantage that it is more or less at the geographical center of the "larger Europe" of which Rudi Fuchs spoke. It can give the artist a concentrated and continuous attention that big-time American museums cannot often provide.

Yet we could import its emphasis on individual taste and independence of judgment, together with a lesson that every true museum is unique unto itself. ■

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Museum für Völkerkunde.
— To Nov. 23: Dian, A Vanished Kingdom of China, displays artifacts 2000 years old of the Dian Kingdom, of southwest China.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To Oct. 19: An Coeur du Maelström: film and plastic art by contemporary artists.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 19: Photographs by the American photographer W. Eugene Smith (1918-78).
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To Nov. 30: The Northern Landscape: 120 landscape drawings, including 16th and 17th century works from the Netherlands.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To Oct. 19: Michael Kenny, recent sculpture, reliefs, drawings.
— To Dec. 21: New Architecture: Norman Foster, Richard Rodgers, James Stirling: modern architecture and its place in the city; scale models and sets by each architect.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— Oct. 15-Jan. 4: "Painting in Scotland: The Golden Age 1707-1843," a major exhibition of Scottish painting, displays more than 200 works by leading painters (Raeburn, Ramsay, Wilkie) together with lesser known painters of the Scottish Enlightenment.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
— To Dec. 14: Gilberto Zorio's *arte pobere*, 30 works spanning 20 years; and works of the 1980s by German artist Reinhard Mucha.
— Oct. 15-Jan. 4: Alberto Giacometti, figurative works 1933-1947.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 5: A major exhibition of the works of François Boucher which draws on private collections, and museums in Europe and America.
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
— Oct. 31-Jan. 4: Paris des Années Folles: Photographs of Paris, 1919-1930.
●Pavillon des Arts, Les Halles (tel: 42.33.82.50).
— To Nov. 16: Works by abstract expressionist artist Sam Francis from the Idemitsu museum in Tokyo.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To Oct. 19: A documentary exhibition to mark the centennial of the birth of the pioneer of modern dance Mary Wigman (1886-1973).
— To Oct. 19: Naum Gabo: 60 years of constructivism.

HEIDELBERG:
Heidelberg Castle.
— To Oct. 19: The Renaissance in Southwest Germany, in honor of the 600th anniversary of the founding of the University of Heidelberg, includes works of art, manuscripts, armor, household and early scientific objects.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To Nov.30: German Expressionism (1905-1920). A selection of 60 paintings and 10 sculptures on loan from the largest museum and collections in West Germany.
●Palazzo Vecchio (tel.276.84.22).
— To Nov. 30: From El Greco to

VENICE:
●Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
— To Oct. 30: Le Corbusier, painter and sculptor.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To March 1, 1987: China in Venice. An overview of Chinese civilization seen through art from the Han dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
— To Nov. 2: Jewels from the 1920s-1940s; Cartier and masters of decorative art.

LUXEMBOURG

●Galerie d'Art Municipale Villa Vauban (tel:47.96.30.33).
— To Nov. 11: A retrospective of works by the Luxembourg painter, Joseph Kutter (1894-1941).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Nov. 23: The centerpiece of six current exhibitions on Dutch art and society in the 16th century. Art Before Iconoclasm: Northern Dutch Art, 1525-1580, a general exhibition of 16th century art, includes paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, and applied arts.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 19: "Lighting up the Landscape: French Impressionism and its Origins," focuses on 19th century French landscape painting.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
●Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 22.08.28).
— To Oct. 19: "Claude Monet: Nympheas, Impression — Vision" brings together works from collections worldwide, focusing on Monet's studies of his Giverny garden, flowers and water-lilies.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).
— To Oct. 22: Vienna 1900: Art, Architechture and Design. A representative view of the visual and decorative arts from turn of the century Vienna.
●Museum of the City of New York.
— To Oct. 15: Arbit Blatas's paintings, drawings and sculptures in connection with the first New York (Theatre de Lys) production of the "The Three Penny Opera."

WASHINGTON, D.C.:
●Corcoran Gallery.
— To Jan. 4: Shaker Design: Textiles, tools, household objects, and graphics from Shaker communities in the U.S.

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WEEKEND

Texas True Stories

by Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK. — In the opening scenes of David Byrne's movie, "True Stories," shots of a flat Texas landscape give way to im- of a town named Virgil; the images of ll-town shops, industrial plants and pre- houses to cameos of some of Virgil's ing citizens: a genial plant worker ed Louis Fyne, who's taken out televi- advertisements in his search for the ect wife; Kay and Earl Culver, a happily ried couple who haven't spoken to one ther in decades; Miss Rollings, the Lazi- Woman in the World, who hasn't left her in years, as well as neighbors introduced ply as the Cute Woman, the Computer and the Preacher.

spired by people in tabloid newspaper ies, these characters may initially strike as unlikely eccentrics, trapped in banal, urban lives, but as re-imagined by the ctor and his collaborators, they gradual- merge as "people like us" — people se sympathetic depiction attests to a new ing of acceptance, even a sense of belong- on Byrne's own part. "I guess I've gotten ike people more," he says, quietly. "I 't feel so separate anymore. I think I used el other people's lives and mine were so erent that we could do our business, but have that much more to say. Now I sort eel I can go up to people in small towns not feel I'm a total foreigner. I feel fident we have the same likes and dis- s, the same concerns."

While he's probably best known as the l singer, songwriter and guitarist of the group Talking Heads, Byrne has long ced an interest in other art forms — in ition to designing award-winning videos, collaborated on stage pieces with Rob- Wilson and Twyla Tharp — and in "True ries," he's brought those disparate talents ether to create a portrait of a town ugh music, images and words. The result fictional world that's at once idiosyncrat- nd familiar, ordinary and surreal — a ld as immediately resonant as Sherwood derson's Winesburg, Ohio, or Edgar Lee sters's Spoon River.

Virgil is a new town, one of those seaming- nterchangeable towns that have sprouted he suburbs of the New West, full of fast- d joints and housing developments. The ple there spend their days working on the l assembly line or hanging out at the l; their evenings, watching television or g to nearby clubs. Their kids daydream he sound of rock 'n' roll; and they, too, to fantasize about their lives, reinventing nselves in the images of people glimpsed in the movies and TV — Rambo and Prince, Burt Reynolds and Elvis.

Still, few of the clichés about middle America and the alienation of contemporary society seem to hold here. Unlike Sam Shepard's West or Joan Didion's West, Byrne's West is not a deracinated frontier, co-opted by materialism and brave new values. Rather, it remains a place of possibilities, a land of alternatives and freedom, where both individuality and a sense of community can thrive. Indeed as filmed by Byrne, the tacky, brightly colored buildings of Virgil, its malls and parking lots, take on a kind of minimalist elegance that lend the picture a heightened, almost hypernatural sense of reality.

"A lot of the people we met in Texas didn't have a lot of connection with each other," says Byrne, "but none of them seemed to feel alienated. They seemed to respond to mass culture in a very individual way — like, they'd take a prefabricated house and do something odd with it on the inside. I guess I was sort of proposing that here are these other possibilities — and maybe it was also a little bit of someone from New York imagining these little pockets of Utopia out there."

Such an observation by Byrne may initially startle longtime followers of the Talking Heads. Many of the group's earlier songs, after all, tended to talk about alienation in arch, formalistic terms: questions of identity and the presentation of self predominated, and the mood of contemporary angst was underlined by the chilly, hard-driving beat of the music. "No Compassion" (1977) portrayed a misanthrope, impatient with the world about him ("Other people's problems, they overwhelm my mind. / Compassion is a virtue, but I don't have the time"). And "The Big Country" (1978) addressed many of the same issues as "True Stories," but from the point of view of a cynical observer, who glances out an airplane window, sees "the fact'ries and buildings," the "farmlands, and the undeveloped areas," only to conclude, with sour-grapes disdain, that he "wouldn't live there if you paid me."

In "True Stories," Byrne casts himself in the role of observer — he plays The Narrator, a nerdy visitor from the East, wearing a Sears Roebuck cowboy suit, in "the naïve belief that everybody in Texas wears cowboy clothes." And yet, there's nothing condescending or judgmental about this outsider: as he drives about town in a bright red convertible, introducing us to various characters, he seems an earnest fellow, the sort of good-natured chap Jimmy Stewart might have played for Frank Capra.

"Sometimes it's just a question of suspending judgment," says Byrne. "It's a way of finding a way out of a contemporary bind where you seem to get into a rut of putting things down and being nostalgic for the good old days and in general complaining about the emptiness of modern life. I wasn't so much proposing a solution or an answer in this movie, as making some kind of attempt to be more open."

Director as actor in "True Stories."

In a sense, that same willingness to embrace new points of view also informs the gradual evolution of the Talking Heads' music. When Byrne, along with Chris Frantz (drums), Tina Weymouth (bass) and Jerry Harrison (guitar and keyboards), first began playing together a decade ago, the band had a decidedly minimalist aesthetic. Many of the songs, Byrne now recalls, were really "more like sketches for songs — just the barest framework; we didn't allow ourselves dramatic tricks or the musical equivalent of that, like building to a dramatic climax or using sensuous rhythms." And the band's performance style was similarly ascetic: there were no lighting effects, no rock 'n' roll pyrotechnics, no attempts whatsoever to give the audience the sense of a "show."

Over the years, the band's music gradually grew denser and more richly textured, as new influences (including West African polyrhythms and American funk rhythms) were assimilated and new group members added. And as the band's concert style was evolving, says Byrne, his writing was also beginning to accommodate elements he had previously eschewed. For instance, following his work with the English producer-composer Brian Eno on "Remain in Light" — work that involved the dismantling and rearrangement of traditional song structures — he says he found he could "accept more traditional song structures again." In addition, a stark, almost mechanistic view of modern life, mirrored by the structuralism of the music, increasingly gave way to a recognition of the limits of rationalism ("Stop Making Sense"), and that, in turn, to a more generous vision of the world.

"The structure of the songs used to be very intellectual," says Byrne. "I was reading a lot of books about systems theory and stuff at the time. It's more natural now — like it just came out. I think I've accepted there are kind of hidden structures holding things together, but I no longer feel the need to make sense of them all." ■

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Picasso's Notebooks: Sketches for Posterity

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In 1935, Picasso, who had just begun a period in which he scarcely painted at all but was writing a number of poems and plays, was quizzed by a friend as to what made him tick. "A painter" he replied "is turned on by everything — the sky, the earth, a scrap of paper, a passing shape, a spider's web." So it would seem as one looks at pages from his sketchbooks now on show under the title "Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso" at the Royal Academy.

The title of the show is taken from the inscription by the artist on the cover of a graph-paper notebook used in the years 1906-7 — "Je suis le CAHIER APPARTENANT à Monsieur Picasso peintre 13 Rue Ravignan Paris XVIIIe" — which is, in fact the 40th in a sequence of sketchbooks of all shapes, sizes and qualities, the first of which is a cloth-covered album used by the 13-year-old Picasso for drawings and the last a 10-page book signed and dedicated "Pour Jacqueline ma femme 3.12.67," when the 86-year-old master was as vigorous as ever.

This show, organized by Arnold Glimcher of the Pace Gallery, New York, is a selection from 45 of the total of 175 sketchbooks still extant. Some are devoted chiefly, though not exclusively, to the details of a single work, or group of paintings. Nos. 33, 35 and 36 relate mostly to the "Family of Saltimbanques," the "Circus Family," the "Seated Saltimbanque With Boy," the "Two Acrobats With a Dog," the "Young Acrobat on a Ball," and "The Harlequin's Family."

Another "specialist" pair are Nos. 41 and 42, both relative to the seminal "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon." Typical of the great artist's habit of turning everything at hand to his own purposes, No. 41 is no more than the four blank pages of the Daumier exhibition catalog at Rosenberg, his dealer, in April 1907, which pages Picasso used for sketching the "Woman With Joined Hands." No. 42 however is a leather-bound notebook — 39 pages of crayon drawings of females related to the "Demoiselles," and three pages of handwritten text mentioning Gertrude Stein and Georges Braque.

Others move freely over whatever concerns preoccupied Picasso at that moment. The 300 or so sketches in the present selection, out of the more than 70,000 in all the books show the bewildering range of Picasso's eyes, mind and hands.

● In No. 75, of the early 1920s, are many pencil drawings of a small boy playing and classical line drawings of a sleeping man, a vigilant mother and a playing child who feature in the oil "Famille au Bord de la Mer," painted at Dinard in 1922.

● In No. 77, of the same period, he again protrays a "Mother and Child" in an Old Master manner — "When I was a boy I could draw like Raphael but it took me a lifetime to learn to draw like a child" — related to a painting with the same title.

● In No. 105, among drawings after the 15th-century Master of Moulins' "Portrait of a Young Princess," sketches of Dora Marr sitting, a horse draped in carnival costume, drawings of a young seated girl, and pages and pages of a woman seated in a garden, is an orthodox drawing of a bull, a theme perpetually recurrent for the *aficionado*.

● In No. 162, a 1962 notebook, Picasso was still from time to time producing another of his archetypal images — "Head of a Woman Howling in Anguish."

The importance of this vast corpus of ideas is best summarized in one of the six essays in the superb catalog. Robert Rosenblum examining in some detail the 'Demoiselles' sketchbook, introduces his subject — "Since 1973 [the year he died] Picasso has gone on living the afterlife of a canny pharaoh, who buried tomb treasures . . . that oblige us to think about him not in the past but in the present and future tenses."

"Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso," Royal Academy of Arts, Picadilly, London W1, to Nov. 19. The show goes to the Los Angeles County Museum (December-January), then to seven other U.S. museums through March 1988. ■

Figure from the Saltimbanque and Circus Images.

Young Turks Rock

by Mike Zwerin

ISTANBUL — The three varieties of Turkish popular music come out of a mixture of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman influences. The Beatles not been able to compete.

Classical Turkish music comes from the man Empire, the music of the court, of seraglio. It is an alive and increasingly ular folk music, based on the wooden and a stringed instrument, the saz, which e their appearance around the 12th cen- Monophonic, without harmony, the mpaniment doubles the melodic line. A us and instruments play in unison. Dur- he 1960s, some young musicians began rite new melodies and add harmonies to ith the old classic verses. There were y political and protest songs.

e second type of music emerged after ld War II, when Turkish classical music ed with Arab influences to form simple ular music called "Arabesque." Singers about pain, love, tragedy, disaster and to day life on a very elemental basis. ite, or perhaps because of, being looked n on as "degenerate music," it has re- y begun to take over as *the* popular c.

e third stream of Turkish pop music n during the republic of 1923, when al Atatürk introduced western ways, ding western classical and popular mu- uch as jazz and the blues.

owever, Western music has never really ht on. The second annual Istanbul Jazz ival attracted 1,200 people a night for nights last month, about the maximum ber of jazz fans in Istanbul. And the al of rock can be traced only to the early — with the group MFO.

FO stands for Mazhar Alanson, Fuat r and Oznan Ugur, who grew up on the block of a middle class Istanbul neigh- ood, went to the same school, listened to tones and picked up guitars together. 971, Alanson says: "We were three nice writing nice songs living like bears in waiting for the tanks to go by. Nobody listened to rock in this country in the But we made our music together for le and that was OK."

Waiting for a break, they recorded commercials, dubbed sound tracks and made demos. Their first cassette was released in 1980 and it spent 26 weeks in the number one spot on the Turkish western variety chart. A cross between the Three Musketeers, the Three Stooges, and Crosby, Stills and Nash, MFO is the most popular rock group in Turkey.

The MFO group: pop music is not really popular in Turkey.

MFO's albums consistantly top the chart with only 10,000 album sales. The turntable revolution never reached here; sales are basically in cassette form, and the group has sold about 200,000 cassette copies of each of their three releases. The music consists of sophisticated three-part vocal renditions of their own personal, intelligent, contemporary songs and fine production (they recorded in Holland).

They grew up "between two cultures," as Gumer puts it. They see reconciling them as the prime problem for Turkish youth today and they do not want to deny either culture. Alanson uses contemporary themes in his lyrics, and Gumer implies Turkish and Arabesque themes in his melodies. They give 30 to 40 concerts a year (15 are scheduled for this October), but have never toured outside Turkey.

So this is a country where pop music is not really popular. A 16-year-old student in Ankara said that he preferred Arabesque, he considers MFO "second-rate disco." He says, "Most of my friends feel the same."

But the members of MFO are happy to live in modest, comfortable apartments. They consider themselves lucky to have been able to earn a living making music they like together all these years. ■

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 10

Grains

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Food

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	915.70 f	913.40 f
Reuters	1,581.30	1,571.70
D.J. Futures	121.93	122.75
Com. Research	210.80	210.53

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Paris Commodities

London Commodities

Asian Commodities

Spot Commodities

Dividends

To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

Consumer Prices Are Up 1.4%, Norway Reports

Agence France-Presse

OSLO — Consumer prices in Norway rose by 1.4 percent between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, figures published Friday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed.

The increase over the 12 months to Sept. 15 was 8.6 percent, the bureau said.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Birmingham

RIDING THE WORLD'S RICHEST RACE

One positive consequence arising out of the hugely successful and lucrative Los Angeles Games is that staging the Olympics is firmly back in fashion with the world's leading cities. This week in Lausanne, members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) meet to decide the venues for the 1992 winter and summer Olympics. The contenders in the summer camp are Birmingham, Paris, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Brisbane and Belgrade. Among the front runners, the City of Birmingham is the most unexpected. Just over a year ago people may have asked, "Where on earth is Birmingham?" Whatever the final result next week, one thing is sure: Birmingham and the 'Brummies' (as Birmingham folk are called) have now firmly established their position on the world's sporting stage.

SIX DAYS from now, the six runners in the longest and costliest race in Olympic history cross the finish line.

The cities of Birmingham, Barcelona, Brisbane, Paris, Amsterdam and Belgrade, contenders for the 1992 summer games, have carried not only national hopes and pride, but in most cases many millions of dollars worth of state and commercial backing.

Most, but not all.

Birmingham, the most unexpected of the front runners, has had to make do without much of this good fortune. It is this typically British shoestring approach — riding the world's richest race on a borrowed saddle — that makes the Midlands city the most surprising candidate.

By next Friday at noon, Birmingham will have spent around £2 million on its bid — a modest sum by Olympic standards, but a small fortune for a city still ravaged by a savage recession.

And Birmingham reckons that every penny is money well spent. It has certainly been spent carefully, for this may well be the most cost-conscious Games campaign of all time.

Birmingham's ambitions were born on a sunny, chilly February morning last year. London had already announced that it was going for the '92 Games. Then the northern city of Manchester threw its hat into the five Olympic rings.

This was too much for Birmingham.

Jimmy Munn, who has taken a year off from heading Birmingham's recreation department to direct the Olympic effort, recalled recently: "We wouldn't have liked it, but we might have tolerated the idea of London getting it. But Manchester? No way! Local pride wouldn't stand for it."

And so, Birmingham, almost as a knee-jerk reaction, announced its candidature.

Of course, it had first to beat London and Manchester for the British nomination. Only then could it parade on the world stage.

The initial "smart" money was on London — to Birmingham eyes yet another demonstration that those who operate in London, including most of the media and commerce — believe nothing approaching human life exists outside the capital.

As one frustrated campaigner put it: "Get them north of the Thames and they think they've got the scent of Scottish heather in their nostrils."

Anyway, the London lobby asked, where the hell is Birmingham? What the hell does it think it is doing?

What it was doing was putting together a package of proposals it felt were superior to anything in Olympic history. What it was also doing was flying by the seat of its pants in trying to work out what local pride was likely to cost.

With no precedent to guide them, the city council decided that £110,000 would be spent on the British leg. There was no time to talk local business into paying, so the council decided to pick up the tab.

Having spent £80,000 on the feasability study that formed the background of later success, precious little was left to persuade a doubtful nation that Birmingham was credible.

The master stroke was the decision to use the England vs. United States track and field meet at the City's Alexander Stadium as the platform from which to trumpet the glories of Birmingham.

Winning spirit. Every member of the British Olympic Association was invited for the weekend, to see the athletes and tour the facilities. The BOA — which had never been involved in a nomination contest before — was mightily impressed.

Even so, the media were staggered when Birmingham got 25 votes, Manchester 5 and London a mere 2.

Munn said: "From then on it was winning hearts and minds around the world. The effort was going to take hard work and big money."

How big could Birmingham afford to be?

Munn again: "We had an ultra-clean image to protect. We were going to give the Games back to the athletes and avoid the commercialization of Los Angeles.

"It was not an ethical dilemma we ever had to face, for we were never going to have that sort of money to play with."

The Labor-controlled city council voted to put £750,000 up front, a sum which amazed Barcelona and Paris, where that sort of cash is mere lunch money. But Birmingham is well-used to making a virtue of necessity, and austerity became a feature.

In addition to the city's money, the government-funded Sports Council chipped in with £250,000. That was the limit of the public purse. The government made it clear that the private sector would have to subsidize the campaign and a British Olympics if it was successful.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has since softened the line, and the state will underwrite any Games losses up to £500 million. But she has indicated, with some force, that she expects the venture to show a profit.

Birmingham's original estimate that a viable international bid campaign could be held down to £1.5 million soon had to be reconsidered, and the final figure was upped to around £2 million.

The city then took the near step of marketing a London-Birmingham Olympic package.

Munn pointed out: "If you wish, you can stay in London and see the Birmingham Games. Well before 1992, the train journey from London to Birmingham International rail station will be only 60 minutes. And we're at the heart of the nation's motorway network, so driving here is no problem."

The city's promotional video also shows clips of the Queen's 'Trooping the Colour' ceremony in London, which are cleverly cut into shots of Birmingham's beautiful countryside.

Munn said, with a broad grin: "We've no qualms about pinching the London heritage to boost Birmingham's campaign. They've had so much of everything in the past."

Looking back over a year of jetting around the globe in search of votes, he admitted that his team has made mistakes.

"But," he added, "it's no good anyone telling us after the event that we've been doing it wrong. We haven't done it by the book, simply because there isn't a book. What we've all been doing has never been done before."

Whichever way the result goes, the Birmingham team will have no regrets. Munn said: "Look, whatever happens, this city has had a brilliant success.

"TV companies everywhere have produced programs about us, we've had acres of coverage in the world's leading newspapers and magazines. In just over a year, our profile has gone from the basement to sky-high. Major multinational companies are looking at us as part of their expansion and relocation programs.

"A corporate advertising campaign geared to achieving the same results would have cost ten times the money. At £2 million, this has got to be the biggest bargain in the city's history.

"Just over a year ago, people may have asked, "Where the hell is Birmingham? No one will ever ask that question again."

— Robert Kerr

Robert Kerr is a free-lance journalist who contributes to international publications.

The crowning of a victorious competitor with the olive wreath at the Much Wenlock Olympian Games of 1887, Dr. Brookes wearing a top hat and medals. Inset, left to right: Dr. William Penny Brookes, Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

A Homecoming for a Powerful Idea

This July, the tiny village of Much Wenlock in the county of Shropshire — some 50 kilometers from the city of Birmingham — celebrated the 100th staging of its Olympian Games. It was here, in 1850, that Dr. William Penny Brookes founded his Much Wenlock Olympian Society and established an annual Olympian Games. And it would be in Penny Brookes and Much Wenlock 40 years later that the young Baron de Coubertin would find the Physical expression of his own dream of reviving the ancient Olympic Games of Greece.

"...if the Olympic Games...still survive today, it is due not to a Greek but to Dr. W.P. Brookes."

Pierre de Coubertin

Dr. W.P. Brookes? In the annals of the modern Olympic Games, a country doctor and the small town of Much Wenlock, on the Welsh border, would seem unlikely sources of inspiration for the visionary founder of the modern Games, Pierre de Coubertin, and the powerful ideal he bequeathed to posterity. Indeed, Coubertin himself wrote in 1890:

"Wherever is Much Wenlock? I can imagine your embarrassment at the coupling of a barbarous name with the memories of antiquity. Much Wenlock is a small town in Shropshire, a county on the borders of Wales, and if the Olympic Games which modern Greece has not yet been able to revive still survive today it is due not to a Greek but to Dr. W.P. Brookes. It is he who inaugurated them 40 years ago, and it is still he, now 82 years old but still alert and vigorous, who continues to organize and inspire them."

A Birmingham Athletics Club runner hands the torch used to open the 1948 London Olympic Games to Geoffroy de Navacelle (great-nephew of Baron de Coubertin) at the 100th Olympian Games.

William Brookes' name shines out from the obscurity of the period before the first modern Olympic Games of 1896. He founded the Wenlock Olympian Society in his home town of Much Wenlock in 1850 to promote "the Moral, Physical and Intellectual Improvement of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighborhood of Wenlock...by the Encouragement of Outdoor Recreation." The society's activities centered around annual Olympian Games.

In the pioneering days of organized athletic sports, in the 1860s and '70s, the Wenlock Olympian Games were attended by athletes from all over England and in particular by members of the Birmingham Athletics Club, founded in 1866. Indeed Birmingham athletes dominated athletics at Much Wenlock in those years, especially in the prestigious pentathlon event. As in modern multi-disciplinary events, pentathletes at Wenlock were assessed by a points system based on their performance in five events; high jump, broad jump, 880-yards run, throwing a 32lb shot and, improbably, climbing a 70-foot rope.

Coubertin came into contact with Brookes in the late 1880s and visited Much Wenlock in 1890 to view an autumn Games, organized on his behalf. The Frenchman was deeply impressed by what he saw and wrote enthusiastically in *La Revue Athletique* the same year of the "veil of poetry" and "the scent of antiquity" he had experienced at Much Wenlock:

"It is safe to say that the Wenlock people alone have preserved and followed the true Olympian traditions". — de Coubertin, 1890

Theatrical athletics. Clearly few athletic institutions or events had such a profound effect on the founder of the modern Olympic Games. Coubertin enthused especially about the pageantry of the Wenlock Games, its procession to the Games Ground, finely-struck medals and poetic award ceremony. The ideals and practice of William Brookes at Much Wenlock clearly influenced Coubertin's most original conception, that of the combination of theater and athletic competition in the unique spectacle and rite of the Olympic Games.

Brookes was not a man to be constrained by his rural and unfashionable background. He worked tirelessly in the cause of physical education in English schools and was keenly aware of the potential of an international Olympic Games. As early as 1859, the Wenlock Olympian Society donated a £10 prize to Zappa's Greek Olympic Games of that year. In return, George I of Greece later sent a trophy which was awarded at the NOA Games in Shrewsbury of 1877. Further exchanges led the Greek newspaper *Clioto* report in 1881 that "Dr. Brookes, the enthusiastic Philhelline, is endeavouring to organize an international Olympian festival to be held in Athens". The Greek chargé d'affaires in London, Gennadius, wrote to Brookes:

"As a Greek I can but feel indebted to you that you continue with this idea the project of a revival of the Olympic Games.... I believe you will find a very sympathetic response in Greece."

Brookes without doubt struck a potent spark of the Olympic flame at Much Wenlock. It burns brightly there to this day. In July 1986, the Wenlock Olympian Society celebrated their 100th Wenlock Games. To mark the occasion, an Olympic torch was relayed from the Alexander Stadium in Birmingham to Much Wenlock and back. As a potent symbol of the link between the past and the present, Geoffroy de Navacelle, Coubertin's great-nephew, attended the centenary Wenlock Games. In the presence of several IOC members, an oak tree was planted in his honor, just as his uncle had been honored by the Wenlock Olympians 96 years before.

Athletes from Birmingham first trod the Olympic stage at Much Wenlock in the 1860s. They played their part in pioneering Olympian Games at Wenlock, an example which Coubertin was to transform for the world to follow.

— Sam Mullins

Sam Mullins was the first curator of the Much Wenlock Museum, and is presently keeper of the Harborough Museum, Market Harborough, Leics.

The World's Most Exclusive Club

The final decision of the IOC will be made known on Thursday, October 17, at the Palais de Beaulieu, when IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch opens the two envelopes in a scenario straight out of the Academy Awards. But what kind of organization is the IOC? And what are the qualifications for joining what is probably the most exclusive club in the world?

THE OLYMPIC Games command the largest audience in the world. Satellite television has given them the largest number of viewers, sporting or otherwise, and the International Olympic Committee, which owns the Games, has become wealthy.

In 1970 the IOC was living off $6 million borrowed from the organizers of the Munich Games, which it repaid when it received its share of the TV rights. Today, the IOC is worth something in the region of $80 million; and Los Angeles made a staggering $225 million in staging the Games of 1984.

It is these factors which bring thirteen candidates to bid for the right to stage the 1992 Games, some pressing on blindly in spite of the fact that the IOC has changed the rules of the game relating to organizing committees, which means there will be no bonanza on the Los Angeles scale.

The founder of the modern Olympic movement, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was more than a visionary. He set up the International Olympic Committee not to run the Games, but to act as trustee, to create and protect the ideals and policy through which they were staged. By attracting the remnants of European royalty and aristocracy to its membership, he created an aloof, remote organization.

Many attempts to democratize the Games have been made. Regularly, the socialist countries call for a one-country, one-vote policy, but these efforts are turned aside. As the movement has grown, the power invested in its president has become enormous.

In the post world war years Avery Brundage, the American IOC president, used it to impose, in draconian fashion, amateur rules on the Olympic Games which had, by the nature of their relationships, to filter down to other sports events. But year by year, as social attitudes changed, these became more and more out of date. Yet Brundage remained firm, and only in the final period of his twenty-year office did the membership begin to rise against him. They did so through the emergence of a liberal-minded Irish Earl, Lord Killanin. He took over from Brundage and moved the Olympic Games towards modern-day concepts, just as the growth of interest in the Games, largely because of television, increased. Killanin had a foot in both camps. He maintained standards, as might be expected of a product of Eton, the Sorbonne, Cambridge and a distinguished wartime military career. He worked towards an understanding that modern sport, at the elite end, was not really compatible with the strict interpretation of the Olympic amateur code.

His successor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, an astute businessman and King Carlos's ambassador to the USSR, brought very different, Latin, values to the movement. Samaranch could foresee the decline of income from television. The Los Angeles show, linked to prime-time viewing in the United States, could command the highest possible television advertising revenues. In Seoul (1988) that will not apply nor will it if the Games return to Europe, as expected, in 1992. Additionally there is a depression in U.S. TV— particularly in the sporting arena; TV officials no longer pay enormous sums of money for TV rights. Samaranch saw the need for growth at the movement's headquarters, and the need to strengthen the peripheral parts of the Olympics Games; the national Olympic Committees, the international sport federations and the organizing commitees. He increased the number and size of commissions and commitees and took up permanent residence in Lausanne, from where he ran the headquarters as a managing director of a company. He has visited more than 120 countries and in most has met with the head of state. He has galvanized those he meets, and left them admiring his energy and ideas. He has also created a much closer link between the municipality of Lausanne and the IOC.

The inner cabiner of the movement is the executive board of 11 members, who run the month-to-month policy of the movement. And for the first time, the IOC and the International Sports Federation have set up their own inspection teams to look at each candidate city and provide reports which are made available to all the members.

The majority of the 90 IOC members do not have to go back to their national commitees to account for their actions. They are invited into membership by the president who consults their national olympic committee — but in many cases ignores the advice he receives.

Indeed, most people he is likely to approach for advice on the suitability of a candidate from their country are more than likely to put forward their own name. It is one of the most exclusive clubs in the world. When Killanin was searching for a United States member to succeed Brundage, he went on a tour of the States in which the majority of the receptions were hosted by one man. He got the message, but did not respond in the manner his host wished.

The IOC members are not delegates from their countries, but representatives of the IOC in their own country. This takes away the burden of responsibility and it removes the stodgy futility of an organization like the United Nations. On the other hand, this system is open to enormous pressures and commercial temptations have been looming for a long time.

In Lausanne from Oct. 10 to Oct. 17, the desire to stage the Games by so many candidates, prepared to spend millions of dollars in the business of persuasion, is going to be sharply focused; but it confirms that the Olympic Games, for sporting and for many other reasons, hold a unique place in the world.

— John Rodda

John Rodda is the IOC correspondant for The Guardian.

How They'll Vote

IT'S THE sort of cast that might attend a royal wedding.

But there will be no fanfares greeting the princes, potentates and politicians when they and other IOC fellow members file into Lausanne's Palais de Beaulieu October 17, to decide who will host the 1992 winter and summer Olympics.

There will have been two days of deliberation, with each candidate city having had just one hour to present its case and answer questions from the IOC members. The vote will be carried out under strict secrecy and the members will be cloistered behind locked doors at the Session Hall from 8 a.m. until IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch announces the result of the voting at 1:30 p.m. before a world-wide television audience. Until that time, the results will be in the hands of the two scrutineers, Chinese Government official Zhen Ling He and Senegal's Judge M'Baye, a magistrate at the Hague's International Court of Justice.

Even Samaranch will not know the outcome before opening the two envelopes. Certainly few will have endured more suspense than the delegates from the thirteen bidding countries waiting for the public announcement.

Voting will be held on a round-by-round basis until one candidate city gains an absolute majority. The candidate with the least number of votes in each round will be eliminated. The winter votes will be counted first, but the result will be kept secret until the summer vote is completed and Samaranch makes his announcement.

Geographical and political bloc voting is likely to determine the two winners, but there is room for personal whim. One unnamed elderly IOC member is believed to want to vote for a city where he had his first romance when he was a student. But Birmingham has impressed IOC members with a strong bid and some have said that the city provides the best facilities and the best security because of its compact nature — a not unimportant fact in the light of the recent upswing in international terrorist activity.

— Joy Myers

Joy Myers is a journalist for the Westminster Press Group, *London.*

A Sporting Overview

Birmingham is determined to become the sporting capital of the United Kingdom, a goal seemingly overambitious to a people whose sporting knowledge has been limited to the fact that Aston Villa is a leading European football club. But the city's sports heritage and its plans for the future lend substance to that aspiration, whether or not Birmingham wins the '92 Games.

Jimmy Munn, head of Birmingham's Recreation and Leisure Services and director of the Birmingham Olympics campaign.

THE WEST Midlands sports heritage reaches back to the Much Wenlock Olympian Society, founded in 1850 in Shropshire, and beyond. The village's annual Olympian games inspired Baron Pierre Coubertin to create the modern international Olympic movement.

Race against time. Sport Aid, conceived in Birmingham, helped to raise more than £50 million across the world for African famine relief. 26,000 people joined in Sport Aid's "Race Against Time" in one of the largest-ever participant events - linked to an international gymnastics gala at the National Exhibition Center.

Such events underline Birmingham's attempts to renew its national profile and develop an image as an international center for arts and sports.

The strategy is based on building from the bottom — from the urban village. The new sports philosophy of the city is spelled out by Jimmy Munn, the city's director of recreation and leisure services for the past three years, assigned for the past nine months to direct the Olympic bid campaign.

The softly spoken Scot is a former rugby player, athlete and yachtsman who has been awarded an MBE for his services to sport. He believes that sport is one way of subduing violence in the inner city.

He points to the sharp rise in unemployment and the recognition that for many, life is no longer going out at 7 a.m. to work on the shop floor for eight hours. "There were jobs in Birmingham until 1980. Here, we had a post-industrial society almost overnight," he says.

Munn's policy reflects his 20 years of experience in education and sports in areas of high unemployment such as South Wales and Nottinghamshire.

In Birmingham he has introduced a policy in the past three years of using schools and colleges as sport, leisure and community centers, serving the whole population throughout the year.

The city now offers a Leisure Card, giving the unemployed discounts at the city's sports and recreation centers. So far 21 large school campuses have been remodelled to provide swimming pools, sports halls and workshops, open to midnight 365 days a year.

It is an approach that Munn learned first as a physical education teacher and later as a school inspector and a leisure and recreation official. The leisure program is now an important part of the Council's social policy of decentralizing all its main services.

It has helped to foster schemes such as the "Wheels" Project which involved inner city youngsters in sport and led to built-in guarantees that many of the Olympic facilities will be turned over to community use.

Sports are developed at all levels. The Birmingham Athletic Institute has played a key role in developing coaching programs for many different disciplines. It is such facilities that have helped athletes such as Phil Brown from Erdington become an Olympic medallist in Los Angeles.

Indoor arena. The Alexander Stadium at Perry Barr, where Brown regularly runs, has already become established as a major international sporting venue. This year it hosted an international athletics match between Britain and the United States which followed a similar meeting last year between Britain and the USSR.

Alexander Stadium is the home of the Birchfield Harriers, an athletics club that has turned out many athletes of national standing. Under the Olympics bid, Birmingham's home of athletics will become a 25,000-spectator hockey arena. Artificial turf will be put down in the center of the track and a smaller arena will also be set up for qualifying matches.

But an important side effect of the Olympics bid, whether or not it succeeds, will be the construction of the £18 million national indoor arena, near the new convention center in the heart of the city.

There are already 60 such arenas in Europe, and hundreds in the United States, but it will be the first purpose-built indoor sports arena in Britain.

It is now in its detailed design stage and will be commissioned by 1990. The arena has the backing of the British Sports Council as a national base. Its main feature will be a hydraulic athletics track which means the layout can be changed within four minutes to suit any event.

The hydraulic track will make it the most advanced indoor athletics track in Britain.

The indoor arena is typical of the planning that has gone into Birmingham's bid for the Olympic games. The capital program for new buildings will be quite small and what is to be built already has other planned uses. There will be no white elephants if the Olympic bid fails.

Typical of this policy is the proposed Olympic swimming center at Saltley. It is designed as a 50-by-25-meter main pool with a full Olympic standard diving pool which can be converted into a community leisure facility. A new swimming pool is needed in Birmingham; older pools need replacing.

Munn stresses in his presentations of the city's Olympics bid that if the Olympic movement is going to turn back towards the athletes, then Birmingham is already going that way.

— Alan Travis

Birmingham Post & Mail

Phil Brown — Olympic medalist for the 400-meter relay — on track at Birmingham's Alexander Stadium.

Dover's 'Cotswold Olympicks'

The Midlands Olympic heritage goes back even further than Dr. Brookes and Much Wenlock. There is a fascinating sporting history stretching back to Saxon times — and even suggestions of Celtic Games at Stonehenge. But what is known for certain is that, in 1612, a Norfolk-born lawyer named Robert Dover founded the 'Cotswold Olympick Games' at Chipping Camden, only 35 miles from the center of modern Birmingham.

AS THE city of Birmingham puts the finishing touches to its campaign to bring the Olympics to Britain, college lecturer Francis Burns, a native of that city, spends much of his spare time at his home, Kingswinford, just a few miles from the projected site of the Olympic Village, planning *next year's* Olympics. With a total budget amounting to a little over £3,000, as opposed to the £800 million Denis Howell and his team have in mind, Burns's Cotswold Olympicks are in a different league from the real thing but they spring from the same source, and are quoted approvingly by the glossy literature Birmingham has laid before the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Burns is to Robert Dover's Cotswold Olympicks (to give them their full name) what Baron Pierre de Coubertin was to the Ancient Olympics. In the 1960s, Burns helped revive the games which were first started in 1612 by Robert Dover, a lawyer with courtly connections. According to Burns, Dover believed in "the individual incentive which healthy outdoor activities and friendly competitiveness evoked in young people. Above all, he wanted people to enjoy life."* This led to him instituting a program of rustic entertainments and sports on a hill above the picturesque Cotswold wool town of Chipping Campden, 30-odd miles south of Birmingham.

How much Dover knew about the Ancient Olympics is not clear, but in *Annalia Dubrensia*, a book of poems published in 1636 to celebrate the Games, the word Olympick is first applied to the event, and one of Dover's poems notes that the decline of Greek civilization coincided with the abandonment of "sports and players."

Dover's Games were halted by the Civil War in 1642, but were revived after his death ten years later and continued into 19th century. By this time the program consisted of trials of strength, backsword play, shin-kicking and running (for men and women — and sometimes for valuable prizes such as a smock or even a purse of gold). Away from the arena on the hill, there were other entertainments such as "dwile-flonking" (grinning competitions), and plenty of rowdy beer swilling among crowds of up to 30,000. In another parallel to the original Olympics, this led to the second suspension of the Games in 1851.

The Games were revived for the Festival of Britain in 1951 and have been held each May since 1963 under the auspices of Robert Dover's Games Society. The modern event starts with races in the village street for local children, followed by main events on the hill which now bears Dover's name. Several thousand spectators (including, this year, Mary Glen Haig, a British member of the IOC) witness events which include "The Champion of the Hill" - a rustic pentathlon consisting of running, putting the weight, throwing the sledge hammer, the standing leap and Cotswold wrestling.

Local pubs, youth clubs and young farmers' groups compere in the tug-of-war and in "tossing the hay sheaf" and there is a cross-country "marathon" of four-and-a-bit miles.

It was in this last event that I became an "Olympick" champion a few years back. I was within sight of the finish when I was stopped at the gate into the field by a lady who politely asked for my 50p entrance fee. I explained my mission and was allowed through, reflecting that runners probably didn't have this trouble after 26 miles in the Los Angeles Olympic Marathon. But I was consoled by my handsome Robert Dover medal and by my possession, for a year, of a trophy donated by the Chipping Campden Mothers Club.

The winners of the kids' street races get small cash prizes (the IOC presumably turns a blind eye in these permissive times) but Francis Burns is pleased to report that other competitors prefer "shields, cups, trophies, spoons and medals." So true amateurism does live on in this charming corner of England.

— Andy Etchells

Andy Etchells is the Editor of Running magazine, London.

As those brave Grecians in their happy dayes,
On mount Olympus to their Hercules
Ordain'd their games Olimpik, and so nam'd
Of that great mountaine; for those pastimes fam'd:
Where then their able youth leapt, wrestled, ran,
Threw the arm'd dart; and honour'd was the man
That was the victor...
... Wee'l have thy statue in some rocke cut out,
With brave inscriptions garnished about,
And under written Loe, this was the man,
DOVER, that first these noble sports began.

An extract from a poem contributed to Annalia Dubrensia by Michael Drayton, 1636.

"The tug of war" - an old English trial of manly strength.

* *Quoted in his Heigh for Cotswold, A History of Robert Dover's Olympick Games, price £1.50 from the author at 51 Ridge Rd., Kingswinford, West Midx., DY6 9RE.*

'Man of Sport — Man of Peace'

Next week in Lausanne the British Olympic Association, together with the City of Birmingham, will be making a joint presentation to the IOC of a bronze sculpture of Nobel peace prize winner and fellow Olympian Philip Noel-Baker, on the fourth anniversary of his death. A portrait of the man and his ideals.

ONE OF Britain's most significant continuing contributions to the Olympic movement was made by Philip Noel-Baker.

He competed in the 1500-meter run in the Olympic Games of 1920 at Antwerp, at 28, and after a lifetime's dedication to the Olympic cause — a speaker sixty years later at the Olympic Congress — died in Baden Baden, at 91.

In 1907, the 17-year-old Baker spent a year at Haverford College, near Philadelphia, where he ran in the national collegiate mile in the excellent time, for that period, of 4 mins. 23 secs.

During his years at Cambridge he was never defeated on the track, winning a total of 42 races over a period of three years. He was elected President of Cambridge University Athletics Club for two years in a row, an honor not achieved before or since.

He was an important influence behind the establishment of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, fixtures which maintained an internationally significant position for many years.

A silver medalist in the Games of 1920, he was also captain of the British team. During a distinguished political career he was, in 1948, Minister of State responsible for Government in matters relating to the Olympic Games in London in that year. In 1952 he was commandant of the British team in Helsinki. At an Olympic Congress in Baden Baden, more than 1000 delegates gave him a standing ovation when he called for the IOC to make "sport for all" a reality.

Philip Noel-Baker (he took his wife's name on marriage) was awarded the Nobel peace prize for his campaign on disarmement in 1959. His work in the League of Nations, his efforts to establish the United Nations and the specialized agencies following the second world war, his career at London University as Professor of International Relations — all taught him the value of allowing facts to speak for themselves.

His first association with the Olympic Games was in Stockholm in 1912. They "lit a fire in my heart," he said. He saw his service to international sport as "the most noble" of all his global work.

His memory is commemorated in many ways, one of which is the Noel-Baker lecture given annually at Loughborough University, where he received Britain's first honorary doctorate for services to sport in 1980.

The most recent lecture of the series was given by Denis Howell, president of Birmingham's Olympic bid, and a close ministerial colleague of Noel-Baker throughout his political career.

The latest project dedicated to the life and ideas of this Olympian and peace maker is the presentation of a bronze sculpture to the IOC. A relief will show the head of Noel-Baker, with motifs representing athletics and peace and the words "man of sport — man of peace." The presentation is made jointly by the British Olympic Association and the City of Birmingham on the fourth anniversary of his death. The sculptor is Ian Walters, a Birmingham-born artist.

— Dr. Don Anthony

Dr. Anthony is a Fellow of the Institute of Education, University of London.

Olympic Language

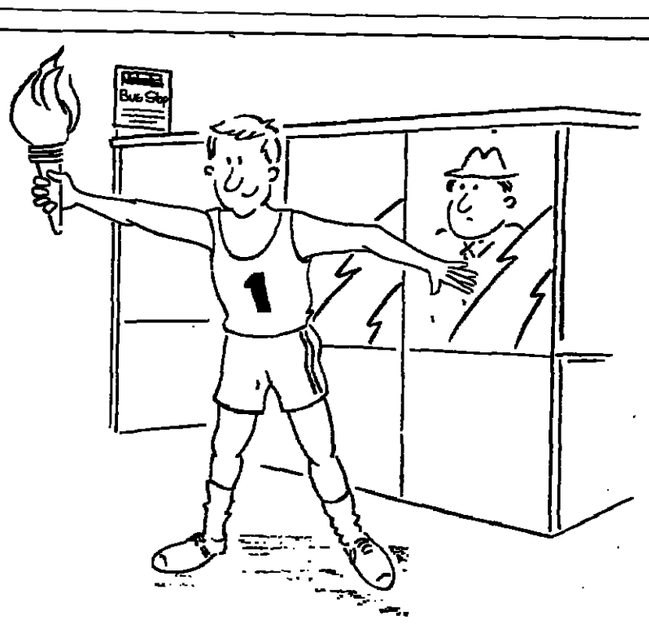
THE BRITISH Olympic Association and the BBC are making a significant contribution towards understanding the Olympic Games through language.

The BBC English courses, broadcast throughout the world, have added a section to teach Olympic English in several languages, including Korean, to help those working on the Games in Seoul in 1988.

The course, made up of a booklet and three 60-minute tapes, is devised in part by Dr. Don Anthony, a member of the British Olympic Association, and has the approval of the IOC.

The course covers the history and organization of the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement, the people involved, rules and records and sections on many of the Olympic sports.

The course is not only intended for those involved in the organization of the Games, but to help radio and TV commentators, the competitors and spectators, and for easy self-study use.



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The Goal: Give the Games Back to the Athletes

Birmingham is confident it can make the Games pay, but still avoid the razzamatazz of the Los Angeles Games. The city plans to give the Games back to the athletes by providing most of the facilities on one Olympian site in a British-style Olympics.

Above: the statues of Prince Hal and William Shakespeare in the center of nearby Stratford-on-Avon. Left: Anne Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon.

THE OLD and hallowed dictum that war is the greatest game of all is not much quoted in Birmingham these days. There they believe the Olympic Games are greater. Did not the ancient Greeks actually suspend hostilities to turn their undivided attention to the more serious business of running, jumping and boxing?

Most modern Olympic athletes would find such priorities entirely appropriate. When one has trained for years, climbed selection's greasy pole and, in the case of British competitors, received the good news letter signed "Philip" (the Duke of Edinburgh is president of the British Amateur Athletic Board) one feels that little else matters. Life becomes sublimely uncomplicated.

Wherever the Olympic Games are held, the athlete's tastes are predictably simple. He, or she, likes the best of everything and prefers somebody else to have the trouble and expense of providing it. Exotic venues are fine, but one can stop off at those on the way home.

At the Games it's the facilities and the food that matter and here, in what is called 'the big heart of England,' they have it all plotted and choreographed down to the last punctilio.

Frank Dick, the British director of coaching, made several trips to California before the Los Angeles Games, to inspect the arrangements. He is a stickler for whatever it takes to look after his team. He made sure that the supply of seven-foot beds for large athletes was adequate, and that the stock of good recent videos was plentiful. At this stage in his forward thinking, Dick is obviously taking a closer look at plans for the 1988 Olympic trip to Seoul.

Best for athletes. But even six years ahead he is prepared to speak up and be quoted in favor of Birmingham. "The whole concept is centered on what is best for the athlete," he said. "The Olympic family can come to Birmingham and be most content." This unequivocal declaration of faith is not mere promotion, for Dick is difficult to please. He already has plans to house the British team for Seoul at a holding camp outside Tokyo, making the 400-mile flight to South Korea a few days before their events. Dick's only problem in Birmingham, he said, will be to motivate our own competitors without the stimulus of a trip abroad. For visiting teams just one doubt remains — England's weather.

While claiming no magic control over the weather, the city can boast the considerable clout of Denis Howell, a man whose sure hand on the reins of its Olympic bid has eased Birmingham into the position of front runner, a man whose environmental track record is exemplary.

When Harold Wilson designated him Minister for Drought, the heavens opened for business. This was no real test of administrative stamina, but those with long enough memories trusted him. If Howell deserved no credit for making rain, was he not the councillor who had created Britain's first smoke-free zone 30 years before?

The world's athletes have good reason to trust Howell too. When the British Olympic Association voted to put forward Birmingham as Britain's contender for the 1992 Olympics — the scoring was Birmingham 25, Manchester 5, London 2 — the former minister for sports, Howell, said:

"We want to hand the Games back to the athletes, so that they have freedom of movement within the village and the ability easily to watch each other's sports."

The proposed layout for the athlete's village at Birmingham proves that this was no empty promise. Some 3,000 mini villas, capable of being reallocated elsewhere after the Games, will be erected in the immediate vicinity of the main stadium. Each team will, in fact, have its own group of villas, making it self-contained.

Proximity to the arena is an important plus for the competitors, because it eliminates aggravating transport problems. I can remember the tedious and exhausting process of being bussed from the Olympic village at Melbourne in 1956 to the assembly point outside the stadium, there to wilt in torrid heat for hours before the Opening Ceremony. For this reason alone, competitors would be happier at Birmingham than almost anywhere else.

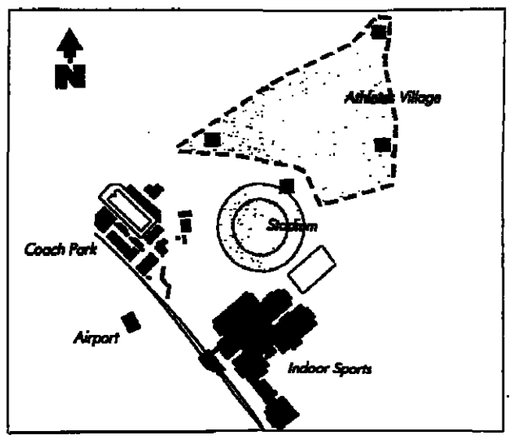
They will be happy too about the chance to watch other sports. This will be provided by the organizers setting aside seven per cent of available tickets for their use.

It is too soon to say exactly what will be on the menu served up by the Olympic catering service, but those responsible are fully aware that gold-medal appetites are voracious. It is no secret that at past Games, team managers from less-pampered cultures have found it necessary to stand by at self-service counters and do some discreet off-loading. Birmingham will have the calories. All the athlete will need is to bring his coach along to stand 24-hour watch.

— Peter Hildreth

Peter Hildreth, a former Olympic hurdler, is the athletics correspondent for The Sunday Telegraph.

Birmingham's international Olympic village will be designed to provide a social area for each group of nations within the immediate vicinity of their Olympic homes — and will provide the maximum opportunity for all athletes to enjoy their own choice of games and recreation.



Sadly, in the modern world, security has become of paramount importance in the organization of the Olympic Games — and it is in this sensitive area that Birmingham demonstrates a decisive advantage over some of the other candidate cities. The plan for the 1992 Birmingham Games calls for a relatively small number of sites, centered mainly at the self-contained Birmingham Olympic Complex at the National Exhibition Center (which adjoins Birmingham International Airport and railway station). It is effectively a green field 'island' site, with the unique advantage of specifically designed security.

The Olympic Academy

THE GREEKS treasure their Olympic roots and the contribution they make to the movement. When the first celebration of the modern games was completed in 1896, Baron de Coubertin sought to turn aside their offer to provide a permanent home for the games, for he saw that the movement would thrive best if it was celebrated around the world.

But the Greeks still make a vivid contribution to the Olympic movement. Every few years, the flame begins its journey to the games at Olympia.

Perhaps more significant is the International Olympic Academy at the site of the ancient Games. Since 1960, it has been host to annual gatherings of young people from all over the world, brought together because of their interest in the Olympic movement. Two weeks of lectures, discussions, sports (and perhaps a little retsina) have fired imaginations, or frustrated some, about the Olympic movement.

The first Englishman to lecture at the Academy was Albert Davis Munrow, formerly director of physical education at Birmingham University, who opened the official inaugural session on June 18, 1961, with a talk on British sports training.

The academy now is a remarkable "talking shop" which, some feel, might be better used. In the hands of the Greeks, it has remained a largely philosophical exercise in which the recorded debates often end up on the shelf destined, perhaps, as a reference work for some future student. In that, they are valuable, but the contribution to modern Olympic problems might be greater. The students are nominated by their national Olympic committees and lecturers drawn from all over the world. The subjects are too often noncontroversial. Rarely is controversy touched upon until, in the discussion groups, the students try to pull their elders into the 1980s and touch on realities of the East-West problem.

The recent death of Prof. Nikolaos Nissiotis, the president of the Board of Trustees of the IOA, who was also a member of the IOC, is a sad loss to Greece's Olympic elements. He provided the academic and philosophical view in the debates, both within the IOC and outside it — where commercialism and politics tended to dilute the purpose and origins of the movement.

— John Rodda

Bordesley Green's 'Wheels'

Up near the city's football ground, 30 acres of derelict city wasteland have been landscaped and transformed into a wheeled adventure park. Bordesley Green's rubbish dump is now a track for BMX racing meetings, and an outlet for Birmingham youth.

AT THE heart of Bordesley Green, one of the city's increasingly desolate inner suburbs, lies a 100-year-old rubbish dump that is being transformed into a park of the future.

The 30-acre dump was, until six years ago, an old clay pit filled with World War II rubble, toxic waste and dead rats. It was so full of decaying matter, that in the summer months methane would ignite, causing the entire pit to smoulder for weeks on end.

But after Bernard Mouzer, Birmingham's assistant chief probation officer, began to consider ways to reduce the new highs in car thefts, vandalism and youth crime in 1980, Bordesley Green became a means to persuade the unemployed school leavers to turn their minds from crime to legal adventure.

Birmingham has many splendid parks, but their neatly trimmed lawns and flower beds hold few thrills for a sixteen-year-old who feels he has already taken early retirement.

Mouzer's idea was to create a danger park where such youngsters could not only let off steam but could also discover new challenges in anything to do with wheels, from bicycles, skateboards and roller skates to go-carts and banger-car racing.

The result is the 'Wheels' Project, with nine separate "actionmax," six of which are being built to international standard, which can cope with 20 different sports.

Joe McLaughlin, the "Wheels" commercial manager, says the primary aim of the wheeled park is to "provide young people, particularly the disadvantaged, with excitement, enjoyment, self-expression and industry to beat boredom, frustration, vandalism and crime. Young people come first and our slogan illustrates that," Mc Laughlin says.

In practice, it means nine tracks built in 40 acres of earthworks, tarmac and cinder tracks and ramparts built out of millions of discarded car tires. On offer is speedway racing, stock-car racing, banger-car racing, roller skating, karting, motocross, roller hockey, skateboarding and BMX cycling under two codes, freestyle and racing.

On many days this summer, more than 500 youngsters came to 'Wheels.' Over 400 groups from schools, youth clubs, scout groups and even social services and probation officers channel their clients' energies into building bikes and cars.

The biggest attractions are the speedway and the banger-car racing which draw crowds of between 1,000 and 2,000 on weekend evenings. "Why nick a car, when for a few quid you can make use of one of our banger cars on one of the best tracks in Europe, within the law?" Mc Laughlin asks.

For younger children, the attraction is primarily the BMX bikes which can be hired, with a helmet, for only a few pennies a day. But they are intensely competitive. The first BMX track was built to national standard and was quickly followed by a European BMX track, one of only two in Britain to be built to international standards.

The Euro-BMX track was used to stage the 1983 and 1984 European Championships. Recent competitions have attracted up to 1,000 entries. For some, it has led to trips to Europe and even America and Japan.

It did not happen overnight. It took a couple of years for Mouzer to win approval from officialdom and for work to start on transforming the dump.

Birmingham Post & Mail

Birmingham Post & Mail

In 1981, a small team of unemployed people was set up with money from the government's Manpower Services Commission. Chris Lawther, an unemployed carworker, became the manager. Clive Tonge, an unemployed graphic designer, became the personnel manager. Mohammed Zafiqua, an unemployed civil engineer with experience in labor-intensive projects in Pakistan, was responsible for laying out the site and designing all the tracks.

The manpower commission is only able to give one-year contracts. This meant that everyone, outside the small core team, had to be replaced every 12 months. The result was that Clive Tonge recruited 1,000 long-term unemployed people over three years. They were taken off the scrap heap to build a dream out of a rubbish dump.

Now there are about 100 MSC-funded workers. There is also a growing number of core jobs, about a dozen of which are permanent. The original role of the probation service is diminishing and a company and a charitable trust is being set up as the project begins to become firmly established.

The banger and speedway racing are now providing an income and a sponsor has been found whose advertisements adorn the site alongside the main Birmingham to London rail-line.

— Alan Travis

Olympic Stress

FROM READING books and newspapers, one would think the hardest part of winning an Olympic medal is what actually goes on in the final on the big day.

Of course, the champion has to get it right then. He must produce the result when it really counts. But that is only the finishing touch to a grueling, often tedious process which seems half a lifetime to a young man or woman. Some argue that the long road to the Olympic arena is tougher than the competition one finds there. From the day the young athlete conceives an ambition to excel, it gets progressively more difficult and demanding to pursue that ambition. Getting fit enough to earn a place in the competitions which will eventually lead to selection is a lifestyle fraught with all kinds of struggle and stress.

As the primary objective of selection is subject to the additional requirement of a qualifying standard which is revised from one Olympics to the next, the hard-pressed aspirant for Olympic honors cannot possibly calculate the mounting cost in effort and sacrifice.

I can well remember when the qualifying standards were first introduced for the 1960 Olympic games. The timings then were much easier than today. But for me, making my plans during the previous winter for the attempt to win my third Olympic singlet, the new hazard certainly made life no easier. I had to clock a mark for the 110 meter hurdles only a tenth of a second slower than my lifetime best, and produce it at an earlier-than-normal stage in the season (to come within the qualifying period). I managed it (and more than once, just to make sure) but it took my best form of the season to do it.

In my case, getting to the Olympics was certainly harder work than anything that happened in Rome. I was eliminated in the second round. What should have been the big day was for me an anti-climax and so, I would guess, it is for a good many Olympic athletes.

Much has been said about the mental pressure of the big occasion. Harold Macmillan, a former Conservative prime minister, once said that when he was on his feet at Question Time in the House of Commons, he felt as men do before a race or a battle.

Clearly the sort of tension we feel, and indeed must have within us, when we are about to give our best in something that really matters, is fundamental to any human achievement. That tension is always there, but with experience we learn to control and use it, not to be overawed by it.

I was always nervous before a race, but my Olympic starts were never as terrifying as some of those early international appearances when I was so scared I was almost prepared to promise myself I would never go out there in front of a crowd.

For the real superstars of sport, who arrive at the Olympics carrying a nation's hopes and expectations almost literally on their backs, it must be a different ball game. For them, anything short of a gold medal is failure. They know what it will be like when they get home and friends and neighbors ask that frightful, exasperating question: "What happened, old chap?" as though the press and the media hadn't already been over it all at agonizing length. For those at the top of the tree, defeat can be almost as big a story as victory.

The stress factor in big-time athletics follows the hapless would-be medalist all the way from obscurity to fame and back again. It was in 1979 I first used the word "genius" in a report from Malmö, Sweden about Sebastian Coe. A week later, he broke the world record for the first time and was launched on a career at the summit which, as I write, is still flourishing.

But only this year, after vicissitudes which would have driven a lesser man into retirement long ago, has he finally succeeded in purging the canard which has plagued him all those years.

This was taken care of when he won the European 800 meters title in Stuttgart. At last his critics were silenced. For it had become a cliché of the Coe story that the world record holder for 800 meters was apparently incapable of winning a major title at that distance. As a debit set against the two Olympic gold medals for 1,500 meters and the nine world records at various distances, it seemed insignificant. But it was always there, a drag on his self-esteem and an extra encumbrance on top of the workload of training and competition.

This is one of the hardships which the world-class athlete learns to live with, along with a new generation of injuries, including stress fractures and compartment syndrome.

Only the athlete and his coach can handle the incidental problems which fame begets. The medical ones require professional advice, and there is a growing body of technical expertise being harnessed to the task of prevention rather than cure.

In Birmingham, the Center for Sports Television is doing valuable work with its Controllable Environment for Track Athletics. Among other things, this will provide useful information about impact stress sustained by runners on synthetic tracks, which is thought to be a major cause of injuries.

As scientific breakthroughs come to the aid of the athlete, striving to push back the limits of physical achievement, we may hope that some stress problems will be alleviated. But others will surely appear. The road to the Olympic arena is not going to get any shorter or easier.

— Peter Hildreth

Bound for Brum — The Log of A Canal Skipper

THE ADVERTISING copywriter who headlined his travel ad with the words "Getting there is half the fun" was only half-right in describing a leisurely canal cruise through the rolling English countryside to and through Birmingham.

Cruising from Stoke, in the Potteries, to a berth in Birmingham's city center, followed by an onward trip to Stratford in the heart of Shakespeare country at an unhurried four knots, is *ALL* the fun.

It's a week-long exercise in total relaxation, combined with an ongoing history lesson and a gaze back at the early crafts and industries which made Britain great, all liberally lubricated by periodic intakes of the local ale.

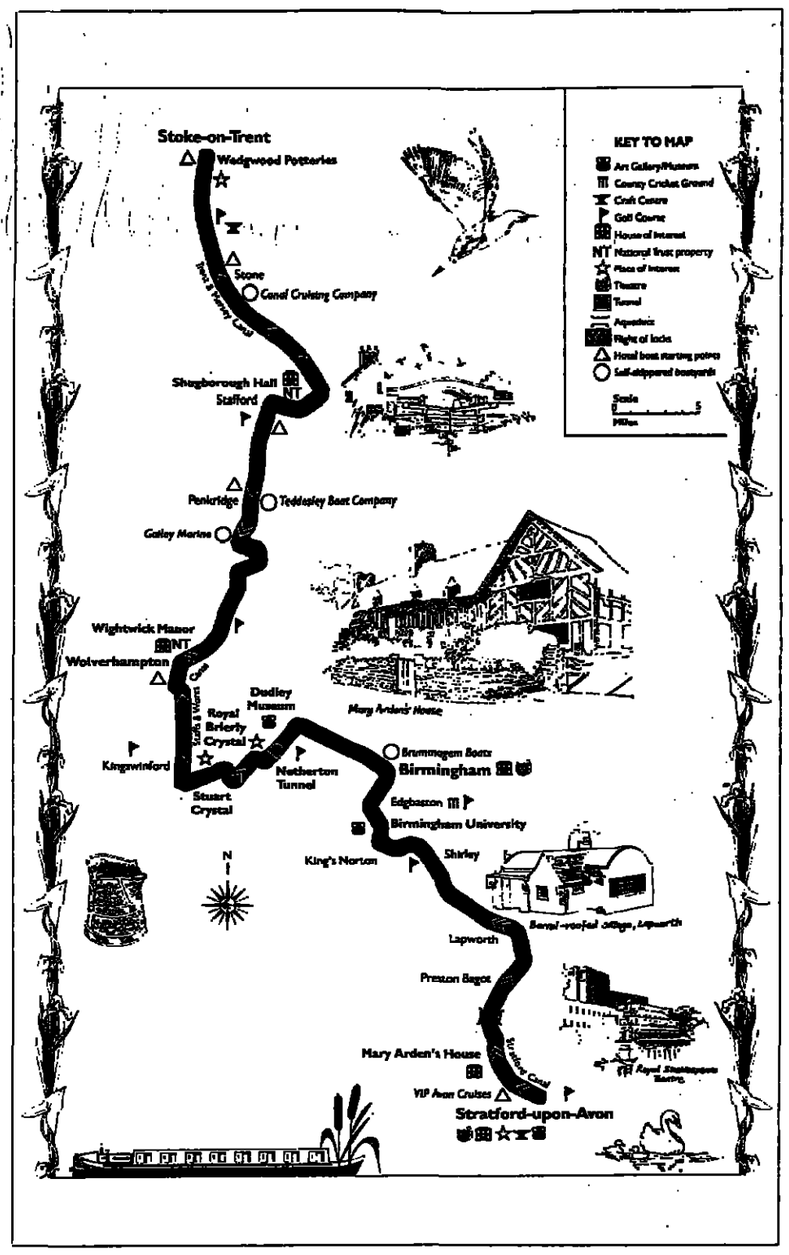
While cruising to and through Birmingham, there's the chance to drop a fishing line off the stern, feed swans paddling alongside, watch herons in graceful flight and glimpse a sudden flash of brilliant blue as a kingfisher jets past. At night one can moor in tiny hamlets which have hardly changed since the days of William the Conqueror.

The traditional craft that ply these canals are gaily painted narrowboats, specially designed to cruise the narrow waterways. Canal locks are easily mastered by two people and the boat is a self-contained floating home. There are cabins forward of the tiller — which provide plenty of privacy. There's a modern toilet/shower, a well-equipped galley with refrigerator, stove, sink with hot and cold water — and a full kitchen inventory. Atop the cabin passengers can sunbath and there's even room to stow a couple of bicycles for excursions into the countryside.

The starting port, Stoke-on-Trent, was in the beginning six pottery towns. (Author Arnold Bennett labeled them "Five Towns" in his novels because he never could get on with an aunt who lived in Fenton, refused to recognize its existence, and never mentioned it in his books.)

For provisions, the local crumbly Cheshire cheese is superb, but leave some time to visit the city's Spitfire museum, dedicated to the memory of R.J. Mitchell, the Stoke-born designer who perfected this famous fighter plane.

At Bridge 104 on the Trent & Mersey Canal you can actually moor on the doorstep of the Wedgewood Museum and factory, where there's a beautifully hung collection of paintings by Reynolds, Stubbs, Romney and Sargent, backdrops to an amazing array of Wedgewood china and ceramics with documents and working implements dating back to Josiah Wedgewood's debut in 1759.



Glass in the area has an even older tradition than that of the pottery-makers, due to an influx of Huguenots — the "gentlemen glassmakers" from Normandy and Lorraine, who settled here centuries ago. Their craftsmanship is enshrined in museums like Broadfield House and at the Redland Cone, a 200-year-old furnace house where glass-blowers practice their art in frequent demonstrations.

To see how the British lived when canals were the backbone of the national economy, tie up long enough to visit the Black Country museum, near Dudley. There, visitors can step back through a time warp into an 18th century street, lined with general stores, a glass-cutter's shop, a chain-maker's house, a Victorian photographer's studio, and, confronting each other, an 1837 Methodist Chapel and *The Bottle and Glass* — the local pub.

Dudley Castle looms over Dudley a traditional market town, site of battles and sieges since the time of the Domesday Book. Today it's part of the Dudley Zoo — surrounded by wild animals instead of marauding armies.

Birmingham really is at the center of Britain's waterway history. The canals were once the transportation sinews which bound the industrial might of Britain together, a network which eventually was superseded by the railroad and the highway to bring raw materials to factories and finished products to market.

Today Birmingham is so much a high-rise city that even some of its oldest residents don't realize that the community is still criss-crossed by a network of canals. Aim for the Cambrian Wharf right by the city centre within easy walking distance of the city's famous museum and art gallery with its superb collection of Old Masters, and the bustling Railway Museum.

Change out of jeans into something more formal for a night out at the Hippodrome, where there's likely to be a West End musical or an international ballet. The Birmingham Rep. Theater, one of the finest in the country, also offers first-class drama. And Aston Villa football club plays not far away.

The run on to Stratford meanders lazily through some of the most beautiful countryside in Britain. Centuries of history range from Roman ruins to moated mansions, many of which are now protected and administered by the National Trust (the British organization entrusted with the preservation of historic buildings and sites).

At Stratford tie up right in the center of the town (the thousands of other tourists have to see the sights by bus from outlying hotels scattered about the area!) Taking in a Royal Shakespeare Company performance is a must, but don't miss the new, and critically aclaimed Swan Theatre — where plays written by other Shakespearian-era authors are now being staged.

For more information: UK Waterway Holidays Ltd., Penn Place, Rickmansworth, Herts., WD3 1EU, England. Tel: (0923) 770040; Telex: 923377 BWBRWH.

— Alan Grant

Alan Grant is a free-lance writer for the Chicago Tribune *and the* Los Angeles Times.

British Waterway Board

A typical canalside scene on the Staffordshire-Worcestershire Canal between Stoke and Stratford-upon-Avon.

Rattle — Making Music From Birmingham

SIMON RATTLE became principal conductor and artistic adviser of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra six years ago. " I had the crazy idea," he says, "that one could build the kind of orchestra and the kind of audience which is largely missing in England — with great intelligence and discernment, willing to listen to many different kinds of music in juxtaposition, and to explore contemporary music."

Now that crazy idea has largely been realized. So well has it been realized that the orchestra can hardly satisfy the demand it has created. Sold out virtually all the time, the concerts consistently feature music which would be unpalatable even to London audiences. "We have to water down our program's for London," he says with a grin.

Rattle was 19 when he won first prize in the John Player International Conductor's Competition. Now only in his early '30s, his slight, boyish figure and unruly mop of hair have become familiar to concert-goers throughout Europe and the United States, but he has resolutely declined offers of plum conducting jobs in favor of staying, for the next few years at any rate, in Birmingham.

He likes the working conditions, the fact that he can have plenty of rehearsal time — something which is often impossible in America, for instance, where it is frequently skimped in order to cut costs. Also, the CBSO players are under contract (in contrast to the freelance system operating in London) which gives greater continuity.

Rattle has a house in London, but he and his wife (the American singer Elise Ross) and small son Sacha also have an apartment in Birmingham where they spend about half the year — "certainly as much time as I spend anywhere else," as he puts it. He enjoys stints of guest conducting, and the orchestra is making an increasing number of overseas tours, including a major three-week, 17-concert appearance in the United States in the spring of 1988. Next year the orchestra will visit Europe and Japan, where "they are as hungry for Western music as I am for Japanese food!"

But his heart is in Birmingham, and watching a rehearsal of Sibelius' Seventh Symphony (for a Promenade Concert in London the next day) the reasons for this affection are easily perceptible. Rattle is a world away from the grand maestro, Toscanini style of autocratic conducting, while remaining totally in command. He is relaxed, unhurried and good-humored throughout, ready to discuss with the players points of interpretation as well as technique. "Goodness, yes! *They* must play — it's the hardest thing for any conductor to give enough freedom. It's part of the pleasure to see music one knows so well, refracted through the various players. And of course, I know them all so well. There's a lot left unsaid. I know what I can trust them to do, and we trust each other. I want it to be as much like chamber music, really, as it can be with an orchestra ninety strong".

Ed Smith, the orchestra's managing director, who has known and worked with Rattle since both were youngsters in Liverpool, concurs. "There's an extraordinary relationship of trust between him and the players. I've never seen such a close interaction between conductor and orchestra, and it's undoubtedly one of the chief factors of their success".

A series of recordings has been greeted with the almost universal plaudits received by the concerts, so that it will be a relief to Smith and his team when a new concert hall seating 2,200 opens in 1989, as part of Birmingham's new conference center. Currently the orchestra plays to its capacity audiences in the 1,750 seat Town Hall, a majestic Victorian building where Mendelssohn, Grieg and Sibelius were among many famous composers to conduct their own music at the city's famous Triennial Music Festivals.

Working together. The new hall will be the first built in this country where the acoustics are paramount. "Everything else will be subordinated to that," Smith said. It is designed by the New York firm of acoustic specialists *Artec*, whose president, Russell Johnson, is responsible for many auditoriums in North America. The appreciation of its orchestra which this implies on the part of the city council (who are also its principal financial sponsor) is reciprocated by Rattle. He notes that despite political differences, "they all work together for the good of the city, and I bless them for that".

This summer Rattle conducted *"Porgy and Bess"* at Glyndebourne in its first stage performance in England. "A really great experience," he said. Now, as he plunges into work on the current season of concerts in Birmingham and overseas, he can begin to look forward to a sabbatical year just after the hectic American tour.

In his last sabbatical, he left the musical world and went to St. Anne's College in Oxford to study English literature. "Joyce, Elliot, William Faulkner, Donne, Marvell. It was wonderful — *one of the best things* I have ever done." Meanwhile, there is much to do. "No artistic endeavour can stand still. My aim here is to build what would be indisputably the greatest orchestra in the country, and I do believe they are going pretty well in that direction".

— Elizabeth Hennessy

This section was produced by Caroline Walker.

Arnold Bennett Country

ARNOLD BENNETT left his native Potteries for London in 1889, a couple of months before his twenty-second birthday. He continued to visit the area intermittently while his parents were alive, but he never lived there again. Those 22 years were enough for him to be able to recreate the 19th-century provincial life of the region so vividly that his name is indelibly associated with it. His name is also interlinked with the 'Five Towns' that feature in 13 novels and two volumes of short stories which are among the best, and best-known, of his 80 or so works of fiction.

There are in fact six towns which form the 7-mile-long urban sprawl, federated (most unwillingly) into Stoke-on-Trent in 1910; Bennett chose to ignore Fenton, and immortalized the others—Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke and Longton — as Turnhill, Bursley, Hanbridge, Knype and Longshaw.

Although the majority of the bottle kilns, which formed such a feature of the towns in Bennett's day, have now disappeared, one can still get something of an impression of the place as he knew it from Hartshill on the A52 between Stoke and Newcastle, looking down as Bennett did on the "five contiguous towns... united by a single winding thoroughfare, which have inundated the valley like a succession of a great lakes."

Bennett didn't flinch from the ugliness and meanness of the landscape at the height of the Industrial Revolution, writing of the "horrible black canals," the pall of smoke which overhung the towns, and the "acres of mean and miserable brown architecture." But he loved the parks, the odd little patches of farmland and pasture which cropped up in the midst of the townscapes, and the Trent, "the calm and characteristic stream of middle England." The opening chapters of his two most famous novels, *The Old Wives' Tale* and *Clayhanger*, both provide a wonderful panoramic description of the area, and all the 'Five Towns' books focus on the houses, shops, schools and potteries which Bennett knew so intimately and which form minutely observed settings for the human dramas he portrays, with such irony and detachment, taking place within them.

Bennett's birthplace, in Hope Street, Hanley, later became the site of the Five Towns Café, and after his death in 1931 his ashes were interred in his mother's grave in Burslem Cemetery. The house at 198, Waterloo Rd., where the Bennett family lived from 1878 to 1880, and which is so lovingly described in the *Clayhanger* novels, was for some time a museum, but the Bennett memorabilia from it have now been moved to Hanley Museum. Hanley Library has a local studies section containing much Bennett material. It publishes a leaflet with a list of landmarks and a key to the many identifiable buildings, squares and streets which figure in his books.

— Elizabeth Hennessy

AUSTIN ROVER

Making our Marque in this City.

AUSTIN ROVER

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1986 **

Dow Drops 3.65; Story on Page 6 — 4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

ECONOMIC SCENE

o Shrink U.S. Trade Gap Means to Cut Capital Inflow

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The flow of foreign capital into the United States, financing its merchandise-trade deficit, has thus far helped sustain the U.S. standard of living by enabling Americans to consume more than they oduce. But the cost of amortizing and servicing the growing reign debt, which could reach $1 trillion by the end of this cade, is rising.

And if the United States is to restore equilibrium to its balance payments, it must reduce its consumption of foreign goods and rvices by more than $200 billion a year, in addition to cutting out $30 billion for servicing the foreign debt. That would quire cutting imports or epping up exports that ach.

Foreign investment in the United States is already slackening, banker says.

How much of a blow to the S. standard of living that ould mean depends on hether the trade deficit is runk within a pattern of onomic growth or stagnan. Eliminating the U.S. ade deficit chiefly by expanding exports would mean higher nployment and output. That would offset some or all of the sts of consuming less than the nation produces. The balance of yments is a detailed account of a country's total foreign trade goods and services, plus the flow of gifts and foreign aid, pital loans, official settlements and reserves.

One way or another, shrinking the trade deficit will mean tting the inflow of foreign capital. As Jeffrey R. Leeds, manag director of the capital-markets group of Chemical Bank, serves: "Rules of double-entry accounting, rather than econmics, assure that a country's current-account balance is finced by equal and opposite movements of capital." But, he ds, "rules of economics determine the prices — exchange rates d interest rates — which get the job done." The current account easures a country's trade in goods and services as well as terest, dividends and certain transfers.

AS MR. LEEDS sees it, at current interest-rate differentials, foreign investment in the United States is going to slacken and will cause the dollar to fall further. He thinks that ocess has already begun, pointing to evidence of a sharp decline net private capital flows to the United States in the second arter of this year, a weakening that he maintains has continued.

The second-quarter drop in net foreign private investment in United States, according to his reading of the numbers, was 7 billion at an annual rate. That was offset by an increase in eign central banks' official purchases of dollars, to keep the llar from sinking and their own currencies from rising.

With the threat of reduced foreign investment hanging over the ited States, Mr. Leeds contends that long-term interest rates in United States are not likely to fall unless rates of return on mpetitive investments abroad also decline, or unless the U.S. dget deficit contracts, relieving some of the federal govern nt's claims on domestic savings.

As U.S. debts pile up, long-term U.S. interest rates may have to e to attract the needed financing from abroad.

"Some day, perhaps a year from now but perhaps much later, world economy will have strengthened to the degree that it n ignore rises in long-term interest rates," says Albert M. ojnilower, senior adviser and a managing director of First ston Corp. For the present, however, to keep the gross national oduct plodding forward at about its current rate, he foresees

See SCENE, Page 16

Currency Rates

ss Rates — Oct. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
terdam	2.2545	3.222	112.995 *	34.49 *	0.1632 *	—	5.446 *	138.46 *	145.86 y
ssels(a)	41.44	59.0375	20.7535	6.333	2.998 *	18.37	—	25.482	26.7675 *
kfurt	2.0034	2.855	—	30.535 *	1.4445 x	88.59 *	4.817 *	122.46 *	1.2965 *
don (b)	1.4335	—	2.848	9.3285	1,973.50	3.221	59.17	2.3215	221.40
n	1,383.80	1,948.55	692.28	211.27	—	612.61	33.345	849.70	8.926
York(c)	—	0.6974 #	1.9865	6.5865	1,374.50	2.2445	41.28	1.6185	154.45
s	6.528	9.321	3.2759	—	4.733 x	2.8995	15.785 *	4.022	4.222 *
o					Closed.				
h	1.6198	2.3186	81.47 *	24.875 *	0.1177 *	72.10 *	3.9236 *	—	1.0504 *
U	1.042	0.733	2.0814	6.8168	1,441.10	2.3518	43.1939	1.6945	160.938
R	1.2132	0.8494	2.4388	7.92	1,680.80	2.7362	50.2763	1.9815	N.Q.

ngs in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one r (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. To buy one pound: $U.S.1.434

er Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
n. austral	1.07	Fin. markka	4.873	Mex. peso	779.80	Soviet ruble	0.6727
al. $	1.5748	Greek drac.	133.70	Norw. krone	7.337	Span. peseta	132.15
. schil.	14.05	Hong Kong $	7.801	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.861
lg. fr.	41.72	Indian rupee	12.79	Port. escudo	145.00	Taiwan $	36.64
il cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,430.00	Saudi riyal	3.75	Thai baht	26.045
dian $	1.3864	Irish £	0.7337	Sing. $	2.1745	Turkish lira	691.35
se yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.473	S. Afr. rand	2.2272	UAE dirham	3.6713
sh krone	7.531	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2926	S. Kor. won	874.60	Venez. boliv.	21.00
t. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.6265				

rling: 1.0493 Irish £

ces: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

rocurrency Deposits — Oct. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
nth	5¾-5⅞	4⅝-4¾	3½-3⅝	10½-10⅝	8¼-8⅜	7⅝-7½	6
ths	5⅝-5¾	4⅝-4¾	3⅝-3¾	10⅝-10¾	8½-8⅝	7⅝-7½	6⅛
ths	5⅝-5¾	4⅝-4¾	3¾-4⅛	10¾-11⅛	8⅝-8⅞	7⅝-7½	6⅛
ths	5⅝-5¾	4½-4⅝	3¾-4⅛	11-11⅛	8⅝-8⅞	7⅝-7⅞	6⅛
r	5⅞-6	4½-4⅝	3¾-4⅛	11⅛-11⅜	7⅞-7⅞	7⅝-7⅞	6⅛

ces: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

y Money Rates — Oct. 10

	Close	Prev.
d States		
unt rate	5½	5½
rate	7½	7½
r loan rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
al funds	5 11/16	5⅝
per 30-179 days	5.53	5.53
th Treasury bills	5.04	5.08
th Treasury bills	5.18	5.05
th CD's	5.40	5.40
th CD's	5.40	5.40
unt rate	3½	3½
money	Clsd.	4¾
th interbank	—	4¾
th interbank	—	4 13/16
rmany		
ard rate	5.50	5.50
ight rate	4.20	4.35
th interbank	4.60	4.60
th interbank	4.60	4.65
th interbank	4.60	4.60
base rate	10	10
money	9¾	8¾
h interbank	10 13/16	10⅝
Treasury bill	n.a.	10⅝
vention rate	7	7
money	7⅛	7⅛
h interbank	7 5/16	7⅛
h interbank	7⅜	7 7/16
h interbank	7 7/16	7 7/16

es: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Oct. 10

1 month	5¾-5⅞
2 months	5⅝-5¾
3 months	5⅝-5¾
6 months	5¾-5⅞
1 year	5⅞-6

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Oct. 10

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30 day average yield:	5.01
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	5.98

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 10	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	430.13	428.13	−1.75
Luxembourg	428.50	—	−7.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	429.40	431.66	−0.98
Zurich	427.38	431.50	−1.80
London	428.15	430.75	−5.00
New York	—	431.50	+1.40

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

rkets Closed

nancial markets were closed Friday in India, Japan, South Africa Taiwan for holidays.

Prices Rise 0.4% In U.S.

Gasoline Boosts Wholesale Rate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent in September as the year's biggest gain in gasoline prices more than offset cheaper food, the government reported Friday.

So far this year, wholesale prices have fallen 4.0 percent. The September rise followed a 0.3-percent increase in August and was the largest since May's 0.5-percent gain.

Gasoline costs were up 9.2 percent, following two months of declining prices, a 1.5-percent dip in August and a 19.3-percent fall in July. But over the last 12 months gasoline prices have fallen 39.8 percent.

Economists said the price rise reflected the summer's partial agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to limit production.

Food prices, after rising 1.3 percent in August, declined 0.2 percent in September.

The Labor Department's Producer Price Index showed that prices for new automobiles rose 0.8 percent despite the end of the 1986 model year.

If September's increase continued for the next 12 months, the yearly inflation rate at the wholesale level would be 4.7 percent, department analysts said.

The September figures left the overall price index — not adjusted for seasonal variations — at 287.5, meaning that the same goods that cost $10 during a 1967 base period now cost $28.75 last month.

Donald Ratajczak, an analyst at Georgia State University, predicted more of the same low inflation for many months.

"Resurging inflation simply is not apparent in our price surveys," Mr. Ratajczak said.

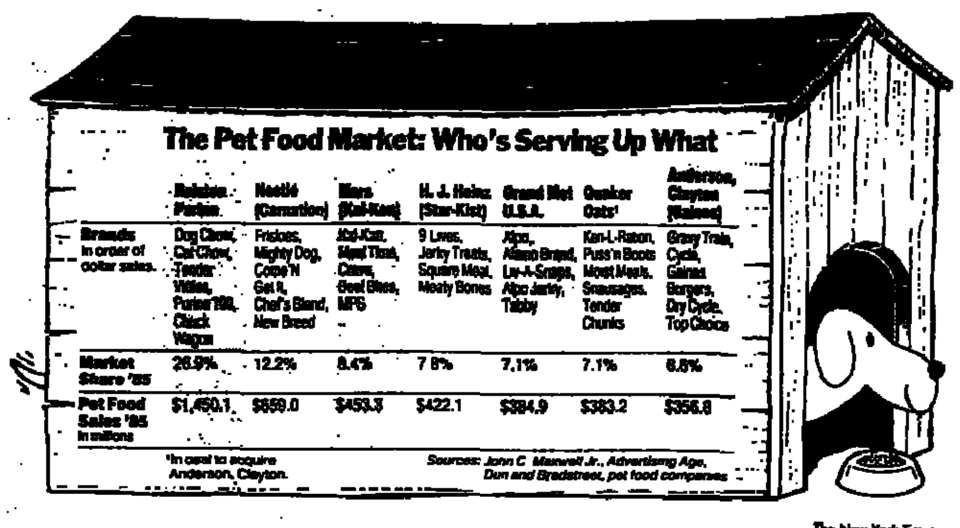
The Producer Price Index measures average changes in prices received by U.S. producers of goods. Prices of imported goods are not included in the surveys.

■ Panel Sees Slow Growth

A panel of business executives forecast on Friday that the U.S. economy will continue to muddle through the next two years without a recession but without much pickup in growth either, The Associated Press reported from Hot Springs, Virginia.

In its semiannual economic outlook, the Business Council, made up of executives from 65 of the country's largest corporations, forecast growth of 2.6 percent this year, weaker than last year's 2.7 percent, and 2.9 percent in 1987.

These forecasts are far below the expectations of the Reagan administration, which is looking for growth to exceed 4 percent next year.



The Pet Food Market: Who's Serving Up What

	Ralston Purina	Nestlé (Carnation)	Mars (Kal-Kan)	H. J. Heinz (Star-Kist)	Grand Met U.S.A.	Quaker Oats[1]	Anderson, Clayton (Gaines)
Brands in order of dollar sales.	Dog Chow, Cat Chow, Tender Vittles, Purina 100, Chuck Wagon	Friskies, Mighty Dog, Come'N Get It, Chef's Blend, New Breed	Kal-Kan, Meal Time, Crave, Beef Bites, MPS	9 Lives, Jerky Treats, Square Meal, Meaty Bones	Alpo, Allsgo Brand, Liv-A-Snaps, Alpo Jerky, Tabby	Ken-L-Ration, Puss'n Boots, Moist Meals, Snausages, Tender Chunks	Gravy Train, Cycle, Gaines Burgers, Dry Cycle, Top Choice
Market Share '85	26.9%	12.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.1%	7.1%	6.6%
Pet Food Sales '85 in millions	$1,450.1	$659.0	$453.3	$422.1	$384.9	$383.2	$356.8

[1] In deal to acquire Anderson, Clayton.
Sources: John C. Maxwell Jr., Advertising Age, Dun and Bradstreet, pet food companies

The New York Times

Pet-Food Makers Show Their Claws

By Peter H. Frank
New York Times Service

DALLAS — Last year, an estimated $5.4 billion in pet food was sold in the United States, almost four times more than was spent on baby food.

Grocery stores took in more money selling pet food than they did selling cereal, candy, soup or coffee.

But while pet food is a big industry, it is lethargic, growing at only 2 percent to 3 percent annually. Expansion through marketing and new product development can be slow and uncertain. Companies increasingly must consider acquisitions to achieve significant growth.

When Quaker Oats Co. outraced Ralston Purina Co. recently to acquire Anderson, Clayton & Co., it was said to be motivated more by that company's familiar pet-food labels, including Gaines Burgers, Top Choice and Cycle dog foods, than by its well-known food products for humans.

Quaker won the battle for Anderson, Clayton with an $805-million offer, or $66 a share, topping the $64-a-share bid made by Ralston.

Ralston is by far the industry's largest seller of pet food, with 26.9 percent of the market in 1985. Quaker tied for No. 5, with a 7.1-percent share last year.

Without an acquisition, "you're lucky to gain a half of a point" of market share a year, said John C. Maxwell Jr., an analyst with Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney Inc. in New York.

He estimated that Anderson, Clayton's Gaines division had a 6.6-percent share last year, which will nearly double Quaker's market share.

'They'll gain shelf space any way they can.'

"They'll gain shelf space any way they can," he said. "This just pushes Quaker Oats into No. 2, but it still is very competitive."

George J. Yapp, president of Quaker Oats' pet foods division, said: "To have an opportunity to double your share is a major opportunity.

"Market-share position has become fairly entrenched. To double your business from a share standpoint without an acquisition is a much longer-term prospect."

With 51.7 million dogs and 56.1 million cats owned in the United States, more than half of the households nationwide have at least one cat or dog, according to Lawrence E. Fisher, manager of MRCA Information Services in Stamford, Connecticut.

In a study conducted for the Pet Food Institute, MRCA estimated that 38.7 percent of the country's homes had dogs, while 29.4 percent had cats.

The pet-food industry is relatively modern, dating only from 1860, when James Spratt, an American from Cincinnati, began selling dog cakes to the British aristocracy as treats for their pets.

In 1907, the dog biscuit was introduced, when F.H. Bennett Biscuit Co. started marketing F.H. Bennett's Milk-Bone Dog and Puppy Food. It was not until 1957, when Ralston Purina began selling Dog Chow, that pet food became a common grocery item.

Today, the competition among pet-food producers involves some of the largest food companies in the United States, including H.J. Heinz Co., (9 Lives and Meaty Bones); Nestlé's Carnation unit (Friskies and Come'N Get It), and Mars Inc. (Kal-Kan and Meal Time).

With hundreds of brand

See PET, Page 16

Armacost Says He Will Leave BankAmerica

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Samuel H. Armacost, president and chief executive of embattled BankAmerica Corp., announced his resignation Friday after five stormy years at the helm of the nation's second-largest banking concern.

Mr. Armacost, 47, said in a news release that he was ending his 25-year career at BankAmerica because the bank's image had been "so eroded by rumor and speculation that a change in management is necessary to help restore confidence in this organization's capabilities and future."

BankAmerica's board of directors will meet Sunday to act on the resignation and to name a successor, a spokesman said.

The announcement fueled rumors that Mr. Armacost's predecessor, A.W. Clausen, would replace him. Mr. Clausen resigned as president of the World Bank in June.

Banking industry officials said that Thomas Cooper, president of the corporation's Bank of America unit, was an equally likely choice.

BankAmerica common shares were up 62½ cents to $14.87½ Friday at the close of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Armacost has spent his entire career with BankAmerica, which trails only New York's Citicorp in size among U.S. banking companies. He joined the company at age 22 as a trainee lending officer and rose through a series of jobs before succeeding Mr. Clausen in April 1981.

From 1981 through the first half of this year, BankAmerica has suffered loan losses of about $4.6 billion, and earlier this year eliminated its common-stock dividend for the first time since the Depression.

While Mr. Armacost inherited a number of the problem loans from Mr. Clausen's term, analysts said that many of them were granted under Mr. Armacost's tenure.

In addition, BankAmerica was fined a record $4.75 million in January by the U.S. Treasury Department for violating reporting requirements for currency transactions.

Questions over Mr. Armacost's control over his office have intensified since BankAmerica's $640-million loss for the second quarter of this year. BankAmerica suffered a $337-million loss in all of 1985, largely because of problem loans.

In addition to its recorded losses, the company saw its stock price plunge several weeks ago on unconfirmed rumors that the company was in serious financial trouble and was holding talks with federal regulators about a bailout.

BankAmerica and regulators strongly denied the reports, and the company said it had asked for a federal investigation of the rumors.

Mr. Armacost convinced the BankAmerica board in March to reject a proposal by Sanford I. Weill, a New York financier, to raise $1 billion in capital in exchange for leadership of the company.

In addition, he twice rebuffed informal merger overtures earlier this year by First Interstate Bancorp., which made a formal $2.77-billion merger offer on Monday.

A banking source close to the situation said the departure of Mr. Armacost "probably would cause some intensification" of First Interstate's merger proposal.

Mr. Armacost, who received $575,000 in compensation last year, also is covered by a "golden parachute" severance agreement valued at $1.7 million.

Ferruzzi's Montedison Stake Expected to Have Wide Effects

By Andrew Hurst
Reuters

MILAN — Italian business is poised for a big shake-up following the purchase by Gruppo Ferruzzi, Italy's biggest agricultural business concern, of a key stake in chemicals firm Montedison, analysts said Friday.

The purchase was widely viewed as an effort to form a powerful new alliance to vie with the Agnelli family, who control Fiat SpA, the automaker, and with a business magnate, Carlo de Benedetti.

Mr. de Benedetti has major stakes in many Italian companies, including Olivetti SpA, Europe's major office automation equipment and personal computer manufacturer.

The purchase, announced Thursday, of 14.5 percent of Montedison's voting stock makes Ferruzzi the largest single shareholder in Montedison, which is based in Milan. Ferruzzi formerly held 1.6 percent.

Ferruzzi said it had linked up with three Italian businessmen with shares in Montedison, which is Italy's second largest private industrial concern after Turin-based Fiat.

The four combined are by far the biggest investor group in Montedison with about 27 percent of Montedison's voting shares, the analysts said.

The three businessmen are Gianni Varasi, Adone Maltauro and Fabio Inghirami.

One corporate analyst with a major bank questioned the industrial logic of a link-up between Ferruzzi, which has interests in farming and sugar refining, and Montedison, whose interests lie in pharmaceuticals, chemicals and services.

The two groups are jointly involved in an ethanol production plant in New Orleans, which is due to come into production this year.

"Ferruzzi must have other reasons for moving into Montedison because it certainly does not need to buy the company to develop joint interests in ethanol," the analyst said.

Analysts said that the purchase, estimated to have cost around 700 billion lire ($506 million), also appeared to signal victory for Montedison's chairman, Mario Schimberni, in a dispute with a rival shareholder, Mediobanca SpA, a Milan merchant bank.

Mediobanca, and one of its directors, Enrico Cuccia, are seen as the losers after Thursday's announcement.

Mediobanca holds about 6 percent of Montedison.

The state-controlled bank had carved out a unique role in Italian business under Mr. Cuccia's guidance, weaving alliances between top industrial families and holding important stakes in blue chip companies.

Mr. Cuccia, 78, conducted a personal crusade against Mr. Schimberni over Montedison's purchase last August of a stake in a Florence insurance company, La Fondiaria.

Mr. Cuccia was widely believed recently to be planning a stock raid on Montedison by friendly investors to try to remove Mr. Schimberni.

Italian newspapers reported that he had sought to enlist the support of Mr. de Benedetti.

"I think this episode shows that Mediobanca's role in Italian business is much reduced and is destined to go on declining irreversibly," a senior official at a U.S. bank said.

Stockbrokers doubted whether Mr. Cuccia still had the will to counterattack.

But they said that Montedison, which has a broadly-based ownership with about 30 percent of its stock held overseas, remained vulnerable to a determined takeover bid.

"I think both sides are counting their beans for the time being," one banker said, "but there are other people around with enough money to buy the company if they want to."

Ford Plans Big Increase In Dividend

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — After coming up empty in its long hunt for a big acquisition, Ford Motor Co. has decided to spend part of its enormous cash pool on higher dividends.

Ford said Thursday that it will increase its dividend by 18 percent in the fourth quarter to 65 cents per share, setting a company record for a quarterly payout.

The increased dividend, payable Dec. 1 to shareholders of record on Oct. 31, comes as Ford is sitting on a cushion of $7.1 billion in cash and marketable securities.

The No. 2 U.S. automaker has been looking for large acquisitions in the high-technology and financial services fields in order to diversify from its dependence on the highly cyclical auto market.

Meanwhile, Ford is likely to post net income of about $490 million for the third quarter.

Analysts predict that for 1986, Ford will report higher annual net earnings than General Motors Corp., its major rival, for the first time since 1924.

Michael Luckey, automobile analyst for Shearson Lehman Brothers, predicted that Ford will earn $2.9 billion this year compared with $2.5 billion in 1985.

GM's net income attributable to its common stock, excluding earnings for its GM-H and GM-E subsidiary stocks, will total about $2.8 billion, down sharply from last year's net income of $3.99 billion, he said.

Analysts say Ford has been helped by several factors: It is selling more expensive models this year; its share of the booming light truck market has increased; its overseas profits have benefited from more favorable currency exchange rates, and it has slashed costs and improved the efficiency of its manufacturing operations.

Foreign Investment in China Expected to Rise in '87

By Mark O'Neill
Reuters

BEIJING — A Chinese economic official said foreign investment will fall this year but rise sharply in 1987.

Zhu Rongji, deputy minister of the state economic commission, said that in a few days the government will publish new measures that will give China what he called the most competitive investment environment in East Asia.

But Western diplomats said China has a long way to go to catch up with Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. They noted that even excellent regulations from the central government do not guarantee results.

Foreign investment in China in the first half of this year fell 20 percent to $1.24 billion, the first drop since China allowed such investment in 1979. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said foreign investment from January 1979 to the end of June 1986 totaled $5.32 billion.

Mr. Zhu said investment will fall this year from the 1985 level because the new measures will need time to take effect.

The measures will reduce labor and land costs and give joint ventures full management autonomy, the right to hire and fire and equal status with Chinese companies in the supply of raw materials, he said.

The measures will also give preferential treatment in taxes and other areas to joint ventures that produce primarily for export and bring advanced technology to China, Mr. Zhu said.

In addition, land-use fees will be reduced in the foreign investment economic zones to levels substantially below those elsewhere.

"Taking everything together, China will emerge the winner over its East Asian competitors, especially because of the cheapest labor costs and minimum risk," he said.

But Mr. Zhu offered no concession on foreign investors' requests for better access to the domestic market.

"There is no problem in selling all kinds of goods in China, but we have no foreign exchange to pay for them, with our exports accounting for just 1 percent of world trade," he said.

Referring to a frequent complaint from foreign investors, he said, "Some comrades, having not grasped that investors need to make a profit, think of taking a bite of joint ventures or even sucking them dry."

"Investment here is not long term. China plans to buy out the foreigner within a fixed period," one Western diplomat said.

He said his embassy advises companies to be cautious in investing in China.

He added, "Many officials have no idea of the competition abroad and allow negotiations to go on for years. In Taiwan and South Korea they want to close the deal as soon as possible."

The diplomat estimated that China will need between $4 billion and $4.5 billion in foreign investment a year until 1990 to achieve the total of $10 billion a year in foreign capital that he said it will need to meet its spending targets in the five-year plan from 1986-1990.

He estimated that China will get each year $1.5 billion in concessional aid, $2 billion in commercial loans, $1.5 billion to $2 billion in surplus from exports and $1 billion in bonds now that it can raise bonds in the United States.

OPEC Panel Considering Permanent Output Quotas

United Press International

GENEVA — OPEC oil ministers appeared to make progress on Friday in their quest to devise a permanent formula for sharing production among the cartel's 13 member countries and bolstering oil prices.

Delegation sources said a panel of experts will work through the weekend on a production-sharing formula.

Two new national criteria for quotas, internal consumption and oil-extraction costs were added to a list of five drafted earlier. These were: historical production, reserves, output capacity, population and gross national product, which measures a country's total output of goods and services.

The 13 ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are not expected to meet again in full session until Monday.

Most ministers have said they want to extend the current two-month production ceiling of 16.8 million barrels a day past its Oct. 31 expiration date.

But Kuwait, with the tacit support of Saudi Arabia, has insisted on discussions on production-sharing first.

Acceptance of the temporary ceiling rallied prices from 10-year lows of about $9 a barrel when it was adopted Aug. 4. The current price is around $14-$15.

Demands by Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, for a higher share of OPEC production, backed by threats to raise his output, caused prices to sag on Wednesday and Thursday.

But on Friday, ministers suddenly ceased airing their disagreements in public on whether to prolong the temporary agreement.

The new mood of harmony, aimed at letting oil prices recover before the weekend, might reflect a serious commitment on the part of OPEC to arrive at a permanent quota system, observers said.

But oil prices slipped Friday. Britain's North Sea Brent crude lost 10 cents to $14.30 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate, the key U.S. crude, fell 17 cents to $14.93.

Agence Havas Says Net Rose 31% in Half

Reuters

PARIS — Agence Havas, the French media group on the government's privatization list, said Friday that first-half profit rose 31 percent to 137.5 million francs ($21 million) on sales up 10.5 percent at 5.44 billion francs.

The group said it expects profit to rise 250 million francs this year from 173.3 million francs in 1985.

All the figures are after taxes and depreciation but exclude extraordinary items and earnings of Havas's affiliate, Canal Plus. Canal Plus, a subscriber television station, earned 4 million francs in the first half, the agency reported.

Havas cut its stake in Canal Plus to 25 percent from 44.6 percent by share sales.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines in U.S. and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated Friday in the United States and Europe after a West German official said that this week's coordinated intervention was not meant *to set a rate for the dollar.*

The dollar was holding above 2 Deutsche marks throughout European trading but fell to 1.9850 DM in New York when Claus Köhler, a director of the Bundesbank, said this week's coordinated intervention by European central banks was not aiming at a specific target level for the dollar.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.9865 DM, down from 1.9995 DM Thursday.

Mr. Köhler, speaking in Bonn, said the banks were only attempting to smooth out trading.

"The dollar's drop Friday should set the tone for next week since fear of intervention won't be as prevalent as it was," Mr. Holland said. He added that many dealers "expect one more sharp spike down and then for the dollar to come back a bit from there."

The dollar ended in New York at 6.5865 French francs, down from 6.545 francs on Thursday, and at 1.6185 Swiss francs, down from 1.6296 francs.

The pound ended in New York at $1.434 down from $1.4235.

The dollar ended lower in European trading Friday. It closed at 1.98675 Deutsche marks in London, down from 2.0035 DM on Thursday, but was fixed earlier in Frankfurt at 2.0036 DM, up from 1.9995 DM previously.

The U.S. unit ended in London at 154.45 yen, down from 154.90 yen previously.

Dealers said Mr. Kohler's remarks suggested that the Bundesbank expected the dollar to weaken further and would not oppose such a decline through open market intervention, as long as market *movements remain orderly.*

"Köhler said precisely what the market suspected but wanted to hear spelled out," one dealer with a U.S. bank in Europe said.

But other dealers said Mr. Köhler's remarks caught most participants by surprise, at a time when most had already squared their positions ahead of the long U.S. weekend.

They said the remarks paved the way for further losses, with levels at 1.80 DM well within sight.

Short-covering ahead of the long U.S. Columbus Day weekend *helped the pound recover slightly* against the dollar, but the unit was generally steady against most continental currencies.

The British pound ended at 2.8480 DM in London, down from 2.8483 DM on Thursday, but rose to $1.4335 from $1.4215.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 6.528 francs, down from 6.542 francs. It closed in Zurich at 1.6198 Swiss francs, down from 1.6307 francs previously. *(Reuters, UPI)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.9868	2.0035
Pound sterling	1.4335	1.4215
Japanese yen	154.45	154.90
Swiss franc	1.6193	1.6305
French franc	6.5075	6.5575

Source: Reuters

SCENE: *Financing Deficit*

(Continued from first finance page)

new lows in short- and long-term interest rates within the next six months. GNP measures the total output of goods and services.

Until the trade deficit is much smaller, Mr. Wojnilower thinks, the United States will not tolerate any substantial rise in the dollar, while its competitors will reluctantly accept some further decline rather than continue to support the dollar through open-market purchases that expand their money supplies. "Germany and Japan," he says, "may find it politic to cut their interest rates once they can do so without seeming to be caving in to American pressure."

They may also find it politic, if need be, to spur their economies a bit faster. In an interview in New York this week, Christian Otto Schlecht, state secretary of the West German Economics Ministry, said his country intended to take a "more constructive" attitude in working with the United States. He expressed sympathy for German "supply-side" tax cuts.

THE EUROMARKETS

Rate Doubts Again Make Shorter-Term Paper Shine

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Following Thursday's pattern, the few investors interested in taking positions on the Eurobond market Friday limited their activity to shortening the maturity of their portfolios. Most sectors were otherwise quiet.

Italy and the city of Stockholm, with five-year issues, joined the list of borrowers moving to tap this demand for short-term paper.

Indeed, despite a relatively heavy volume during the past few days, the new shorter-term issues with fixed rates and denominated in dollars saw fairly steady buying in an otherwise listless market.

"When investors don't know where rates are going, they tend to want to shorten up," said a dealer.

Italy's $100-million issue of 7-percent, five-year bonds priced at 99¾ saw strong demand and closed well inside total fees at a discount of about 1¼, while Stockholm's $100 million of 7⅛-percent bonds due 1991 closed just outside total fees at a discount of 2¼.

Thursday's short-term issues held steady, at levels inside total fees, with the $100-million European Community issue of 7-percent, five-year bonds at about a 1¾-point discount to its 100¾ issue price.

With most of the market still uncertain on interest rates, other dollar straights closed slightly lower, drifting down in afternoon trading as professionals and investors moved to square positions ahead of Monday's partial U.S. holiday.

Dealers said there was little reaction to news of a 0.4-percent rise in U.S. September producer prices.

Floating-rate notes closed essentially unchanged as Columbia Savings & Loan Association launched a $150-million, 10-year issue.

The issue pays 1/16 point above the London interbank offered rate and is collateralized by U.S. government and agency securities.

Dealers said demand for the issue was fairly good.

PET: *Food-Makers Fight for Growth*

(Continued from first finance page)

names on the market, the competition for shelf space is strenuous, and companies look for opportunities in demographic changes in pet ownership. Last year, for example, while dog-food sales increased only 0.5 percent, according to Mr. Maxwell, cat-food sales grew 5.7 percent.

"People were getting a lot of big dogs for protection in the early- to mid-70s, and they eat a lot," said David P. Garino, an analyst with A.G. Edwards Inc. in St. Louis. "With people moving into condos in the early 1980s, it slowed the dog growth and they got cats."

Recent growth areas in the industry include canned cat food, which was up 7 percent last year; gourmet pet food, such as Quaker's Moist Meals cat food and Ralston's Moist & Chunky, which was up 9 percent, and specialty snacks and treats, according to statistics compiled by Mr. Maxwell.

Analysts said that as the increasing population of people who live alone get pets, usually cats, they are likely to shower the animals with affection and fancy products.

Nestlé and Heinz, which boast strong cat-food labels, have benefited from these changes, while Ralston and Mars, which are primarily dog-food producers, have slipped slightly in market share.

Many of the trends within the pet-food industry mirror those of the food business as a whole, analysts said. Industry experts speak of a return to basics and a narrowing of interests.

With brand loyalty strong among consumers and higher profit margins on branded items, many diversified food companies are concentrating on their high-profile products, in pet foods as in other foods.

"The key is that brand-name products have very high stability and high predictability of earnings," Mr. Maxwell said.

As the industry worries that pet ownership may have reached its peak, still more innovation and acquisitions may be seen.

"On the whole, you can push pet ownership only so far," said Ron Penoyer, a spokesman for Ralston.

There is "a saturation point" for pets, he said: "You can only have so many."

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 10

Cablevisn n, ChiefDvl wt, HornHar, JamesMdsn, NewprtEl, ObrienEgy n, PresRealB, PgSPL pfC, Stanwood, UsairGp 3pf

NEW LOWS 7

ArmatrnIntl, BeathInc, CondelWstA n, [illegible], Ionics, LaurenCap, McFaddnVen, SandyCp n

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 10 Oct. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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BUSINESS PROFILE / Michael Howard, U.K. Trade and Industry Undersecretary

Generalist' Will Be Blamed if Big Bang Sputters

By Jeff Ferry
Special to the Herald Tribune

ONDON — On Oct. 27 in the of London, several centuries radition will be thrown over- d and replaced with an all-new puterized, deregulated, inter- nal and more competitive fi- ial regime.

the same month, the gentle- ly system of self-regulation ed by Samuel Pepys in his century diaries also is to be aced, with the first legally ted system of external regula- the British financial communi- as known.

he man with overall responsi- y for this financial revolution, the man most likely to be ed if anything goes wrong, is in's undersecretary of state for e and industry, Michael How-

r. Howard, 45, is that arche- of British politics: the general- A lawyer by profession, he es no claim to being an expert he complexities of internation- nance.

lthough a Conservative Party ist since his university days, he been a member of Parliament only three years. One year ago, was asked by Prime Minister garet Thatcher to take the job nder secretary with primary re- sibility for Britain's financial mmunity, with the exception of banking sector.

s undersecretary, most of his has been taken up with pilot- through Parliament the Finan- Services Bill, which establishes new regulatory regime. This no easy task in light of the tight table and strong attacks on the including some from his fellow servatives.

r. Howard's success in getting ill out of committee with only nited number of amendments ns that it is likely to get onto statute book on schedule next th.

uring parliamentary debate on ill, Mr. Howard came under se attack for his membership loyd's of London. A small p of leftist MPs tried to draw tion to the fact that Lloyd's exempted from the Financial ces Bill and to embarrass Mr. ard over his connections with the scandal-plagued insurance market.

"They were making a fuss about nothing," Mr. Howard says.

"I'd ceased all my underwriting the day I became a minister," he said, referring to Lloyd's. "The only thing that irritated me was that they'd organized a concerted barracking [harassing] campaign, and I never got the chance to make a coherent speech."

Mr. Howard says the most difficult task in designing the new regulatory structure was to "reconcile conflicting objectives."

"Our objective," he said, "was to enhance the protection of investors. But at the same time, we didn't want to regulate in too heavy-handed a way, because that would have driven business away from London.

"I think we've got a good balance. But only time will tell."

Mr. Howard defends the bill's heavy reliance on self-regulation by private-sector associations such as the London Stock Exchange. It is more effective, he said, than statutory regulation by outside authorities who may be less intimately acquainted with the complexities of the business.

He said that the chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, a body viewed by many as the archetype of outside regulation, "told me privately that if the U.S. were starting from scratch today, he would be doing what we are doing. And the U.S. has been moving more in the direction of self-regulation."

Mr. Howard was born in a small town in South Wales, the son of a Jewish shopkeeper. He was the first member of his family to attend a university, Cambridge, where he decided to study law.

There he became involved in politics, inspired by Sir Ian MacLeod, a key figure in the liberal wing of the postwar Conservative Party.

"We were practical idealists," he said with a trace of passion in his voice. "We saw the Conservative Party as the only way to build the kind of Britain we wanted, a society where everyone had the opportunity to maximize his or her own potential, and in so doing, to maximize the nation's wealth."

Michael Howard

London's Big Bang
A New Financial Era

Seventh in a series of articles to appear periodically during coming weeks.

Mr. Howard fought his first parliamentary election battle in 1966 at the age of 24. That contest, in the Labor Party stronghold of Liverpool, was unsuccessful, as was another attempt in 1970.

Awaiting his political opportunity, he devoted himself to his legal practice, specializing in employment and zoning law. In 1982, he was made a Queen's Counsel, a formal recognition of his eminence in his field. He earned enough money to become a member of Lloyd's, which requires a minimum capital investment of $150,000.

In 1975 he married Sandra Paul, who was a successful fashion model in the 1960s and formerly was married to Robin Douglas-Home, a nephew of the former prime minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Mr. Howard and his wife have two children.

Mrs. Howard looks after the children, is active in cancer charities, writes a cooking column for a local paper, and still models occasionally. Mr. Howard describes the marriage as "the best thing that ever happened to me."

Mr. Howard, an enthusiastic supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, cites Britain's current record of six years of uninterrupted economic growth as proof of her success.

"That is due most of all," he said, "to a change in national attitudes, and a realization that the world does not owe us a living."

"You can sum it up in the old story of the small boy in America who sees a Cadillac go by and says, 'I want to have one of those when I grow up,' and the small boy in Britain who sees a Rolls Royce go by and says, "Why has he got one of those and I haven't?' Those two statements are either side of a chasm."

"In terms of attitudes," he concludes, "we've still got a long way to go."

Mr. Howard has been confronted with a microcosmic version of the struggle over attitudes in his home constituency of Folkestone, on England's south coast.

In January, the Thatcher government signed a treaty with France authorizing the construction of an $8-billion tunnel through the English Channel. Scheduled for completion in the mid-1990s, it will be Britain's first direct link to the European mainland.

Mr. Howard supported the project for its economic benefits. But the tunnel, which will surface in beautiful countryside just outside Folkestone, has created political uproar in the traditionally Conservative southeast corner of England.

"People oppose it," Mr. Howard said, "because of its adverse effect on the environment, its effects on employment at Folkestone harbor, and because a lot of people just don't like change."

The trade undersecretary said he has worked hard to persuade local residents people of the tunnel's merits, and claims some success. "But," he added quickly, "I'm taking the next election very seriously indeed."

If he successfully negotiates his local difficulties and if the City emerges without great mishap from the crucial first few months after Big Bang, political observers say, Michael Howard can expect to climb higher on the ladder of British politics.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Philippines to Denationalize 163 State-Owned Companies

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — The Philippine government is to sell about $7 billion worth of assets to the private sector, the head of the government reorganization commission said here Friday.

A total of 163 government-owned companies, with assets totaling $7 billion, had been listed for sale so far, Luis Villafuerte said. "It could well be more," he said. "Those are the ones that have been initially identified as available for privatization."

Mr. Villafuerte said the sales would result in an estimated saving of $682.9 million in government subsidies to the companies.

The $7 billion in assets did not take into account the companies' liabilities, but the national treasury might absorb the liabilities of some of the concerns if they "become a deterrent to sale," Mr. Villafuerte said.

The companies listed for sale include some organized by the government, set up as government subsidiaries or acquired by the government when their original owners failed to pay loans to state financial institutions.

President Corazon C. Aquino, who assumed power in February, has pledged to promote private-sector companies.

COMPANY NOTES

Banco Ignazu, a private bank in Posadas, Argentina, in which Wells Fargo & Co. has a minority interest of 12½ percent, will be run by a government-designated overseer for 180 days in an attempt to pull it out of a liquidity crisis. Banco Ignazu is the third private bank to be taken over by central bank overseers since Sept. 19.

Bank of Credit & Commerce, which has a license from the Trinidad government to operate a merchant bank and finance house in Port-of-Spain, has threatened to pull out of the country, a local newspaper said. The Trinidad Guardian said the ailing Southern Finance Co. had made late demands that ran contrary to the terms of a takeover agreement.

Dalgety PLC said it had agreed to buy four former subsidiaries of Imperial Group PLC, which was taken over by Hanson Trust PLC earlier this year, for £87 million (123.7 million). The subsidiaries are Golden Wonder Holdings Ltd., Golden Wonder BV of the Netherlands, Ross Produce Ltd. and Flavourite Food Services.

Grumman Corp. said it would skip the 1987 Paris Air Show, a biennial aerospace industry exposition, as part of a move to eliminate unnecessary expenses. The company, based in Bethelpage, New York, is in the start-up phase of several major programs that require heavy initial investment.

Petrofina SA of Belgium said the results of downstream sectors more than compensated for lower profits from crude oil output in the first nine months of this year. It offered no figures, but said earlier this year that its first-half share of group consolidated profit rose to 9.46 billion francs ($220 million) from 8.73 billion francs a year earlier.

Promet Bhd of Malaysia and four subsidiaries were unsuccessful in a countersuit to lift receivership orders placed by 10 local and foreign creditor banks. The banks appointed Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. as receiver after obtaining the order two weeks ago to wind up the marine engineering, property and oil exploration group.

Thomas Industries Inc. of Louisville, Kentucky, said it had agreed to acquire ASF Gellschaft Fur Elektrotechnische Gerate GmbH of Puchheim, West Germany, from Montan Brennstoffhandel U. Schiffahrt GmbH of Munich for undisclosed terms. Thomas said ASF is a maker of diaphragm compressors/vacuum pumps.

To Our Readers

Euro-Commercial paper prices were not available for this edition because of problems at the source. We regret any inconvenience to readers.

Tobacco Merger Set in Canada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Rothmans of Pall Mall Ltd. and Benson & Hedges Inc. of Canada, a subsidiary of U.S.-based Philip Morris Cos., said Friday that they will merge to form one corporation that likely would control one-third of Canada's dwindling cigarette market.

The merger, subject to government review, would narrow the industry in Canada to four manufacturers. It is expected to be completed in November. Rothmans said it would hold 60 percent of the new company, to be called Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc., and Philip Morris would hold 40 percent.

The terms were not disclosed. Canada's cigarette industry does about $4.2 billion a year in retail business. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Hambros Plans European Links

Reuters

LONDON — Merchant banker Hambros PLC said it plans to link up with several European banks and other institutions as part of its strategy to expand business in Europe and to enable it to compete with U.S. and Japanese rivals.

Hambros Bank Ltd.'s chairman, J.C.L. Keswick, said Thursday that a link-up with an Italian bank, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, was a first step in setting up a network of European cooperation. San Paolo said last week that it had acquired around 10 million shares, or 6.5 percent, of Hambros PLC.

Sir Michael Butler, a former British permanent representative to the European Community who has been recruited by Hambros, said talks were under way with a West German bank, but gave no details. Seven or eight institutions may eventually be involved, he said.

Campeau Takes Offensive In Bid to Buy Allied Stores

United Press International

TORONTO — Campeau Corp. took the offensive again Friday in a complex fight for control of Allied Stores Corp. by proceeding with a tender offer for shares of the U.S. retailing company and by launching a second legal action.

The Canadian developer is trying to stop a proposed sale of Allied to a subsidiary of Edward J. DeBartolo Corp.

Campeau's lastest bid, a tender offer of $66 a share for up to 40.75 million shares, was to expire at midnight Friday.

Allied earlier reached a $3.4-billion merger agreement with DeBartolo, of Youngstown, Ohio. On Thursday, Campeau sought in Delaware's Court of Chancery an injunction to halt the DeBartolo offer.

It launched a second legal action in federal district court in New York alleging financing for the DeBartolo offer violated margin regulations.

Chrysler Expects Sales To Be Modest in Europe

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Chrysler Corp. is unlikely to move strongly into Europe because of heavy competition from established car makers, Robert Miller, chairman of the U.S. automaker's Chrysler Financial Corp. unit said Friday.

But he told bankers in Frankfurt that Chrysler would begin annual shipments of between 10,000 to 20,000 vehicles to Europe from next year, to take advantage of the dollar's lower value against European currencies.

Advanced Micro Sets Layoffs

Reuters

SUNNYVALE, California — Advanced Micro Devices Inc. said Friday it was laying off 500 people because of continued poor business conditions in the semiconductor industry and continuing large losses. The company rescinded a no-layoff policy in August.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

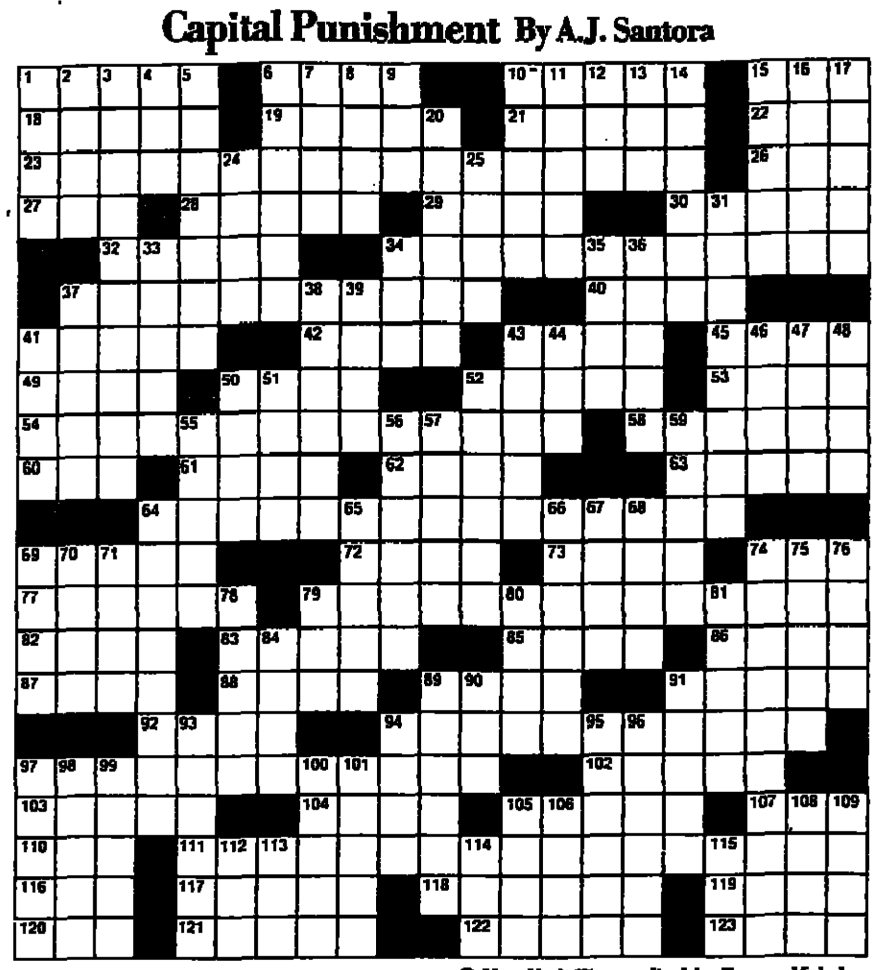
New Stock Exchange Will Open In Guangzhou in Southern China

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — The city of Guangzhou in China's southern province of Guangdong is to be the site of a new stock exchange that will deal in shares worth about 650 million yuan ($175 million), the Peoples Daily newspaper reported Friday.

State-run companies, collective enterprises and concerns with mixed Chinese and foreign capital will be able to issue shares following approval by the Bank of Guangdong, the paper said. The Guangzhou exchange will be modeled after the exchange established in August in Shenyang in the northeast province of Liaoning.

Capital Punishment By A.J. Santora



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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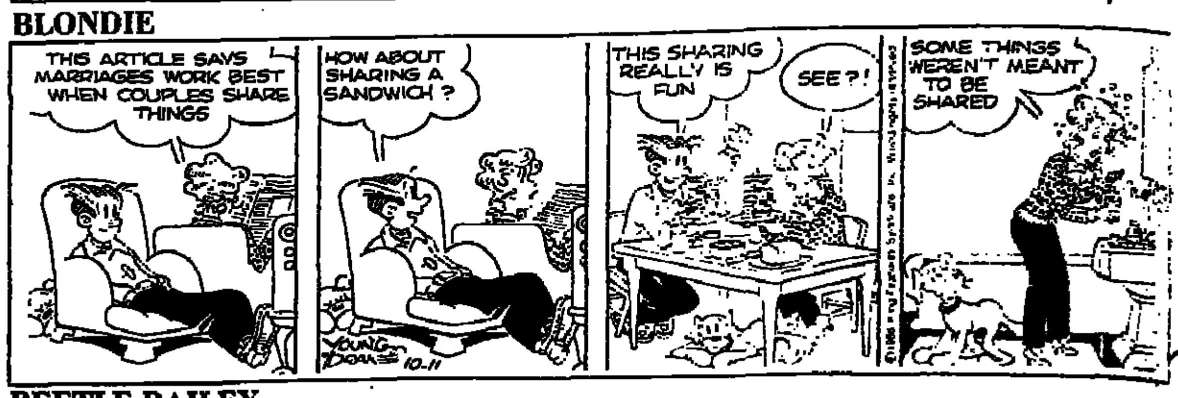
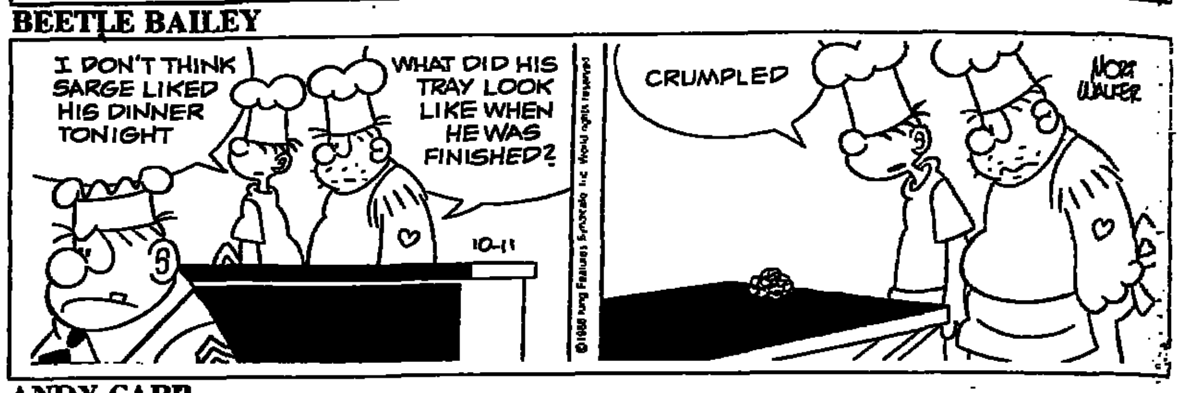
112 E.R.A. supporters
113 —disant (self-styled)
114 Joplin specialty
115 Part of T.G.I.F.

PEANUTS

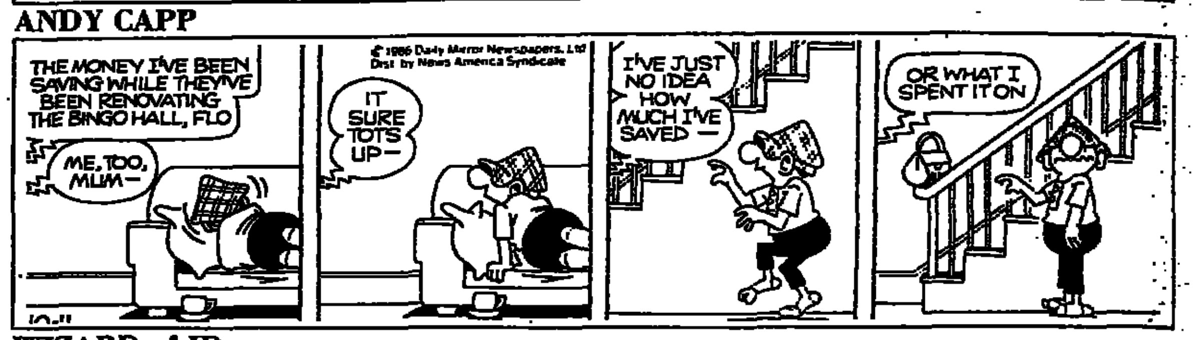
BLONDIE



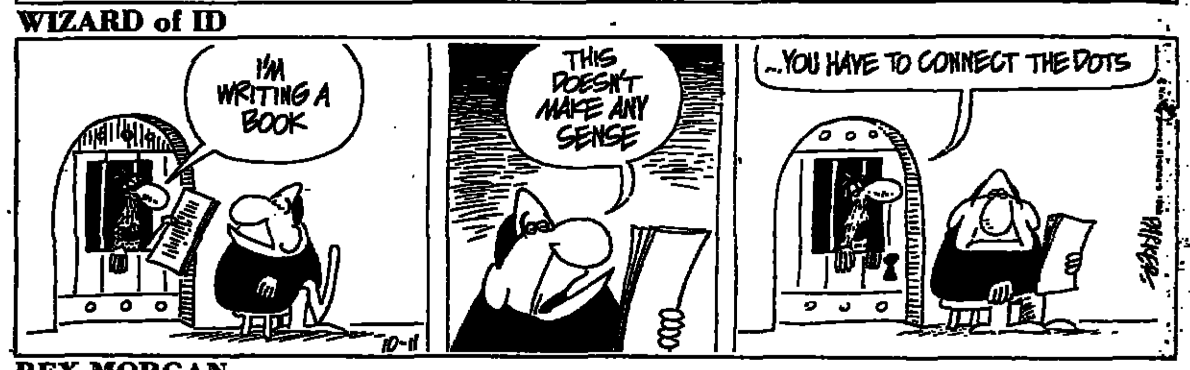
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



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BOOKS

PERSPECTIVES ON THE REAGAN YEARS

Edited by John L. Palmer. 215 pages. $24.95; paperback, $12.95. The Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Reviewed by Charles R. Morris

THE surest sign of intellectual disarray among U.S. liberals is the grim insistence that Ronald Reagan's immense popularity and crushing electoral victories are based on nothing more than his mythic skills as "The Great Communicator." Denial is the coping mechanism of the terminally frazzled.

Evidence from public opinion polls that large numbers of Reagan supporters disagree with him on specific issues, like abortion and school prayer, has been seized upon to demonstrate that "Reaganism" is a phenomenon as transient as television images and greasepaint. The hopeful corollary, of course, is that liberals will regain power without changing their basic agenda; it will be enough merely to wait for a Republican candidate less amenable to the direction of scriptmen than Ronald Reagan.

Perseverance in such self-delusion will ensure a Republican presence in the White House for years to come. The great merit of The Urban Institute's "Perspectives on the Reagan Years" is that it is one of the first attempts from the liberal perspective to assess seriously the Reagan phenomenon as a public philosophy, and to seek the roots of its appeal to the electorate. Most important, it searches for the practical lessons that must be absorbed if liberalism is to return to political power.

The Reagan that emerges from these pages is not the genial buffoon of legend, napping his way through cabinet meetings. He is rather, in Richard Nathan's essay on "institutional change," a president who "has demonstrated that the presidency can work effectively" and who "has been strikingly successful in achieving his intergovernmental reform aims." Or as Jack Meyer writes, given a widely held view that it was time to cap federal social programs, "what Reagan understood was that the only way to stop this seemingly inexorable trend [of entitlements to grow] was to pull the revenue plug" — a policy that may "look much more sensible a decade or two from now than at the moment."

Hugh Heclo's essay on Reaganism as a "public philosophy," one of the best and most closely argued pieces in the volume, insists that "Reaganism has been fitting the familiar pieces together in a novel way that deserves to be taken seriously." Heclo suggests that Reagan has managed, at least temporarily, to forge a diverse coalition based on anti-government nationalism, free-market radicalism and communitarian individualism. The contradictions may be only apparent; it is indeed possible to argue that "being negative toward social spending by big government . . . is not the same as abandoning helpless people to their fate."

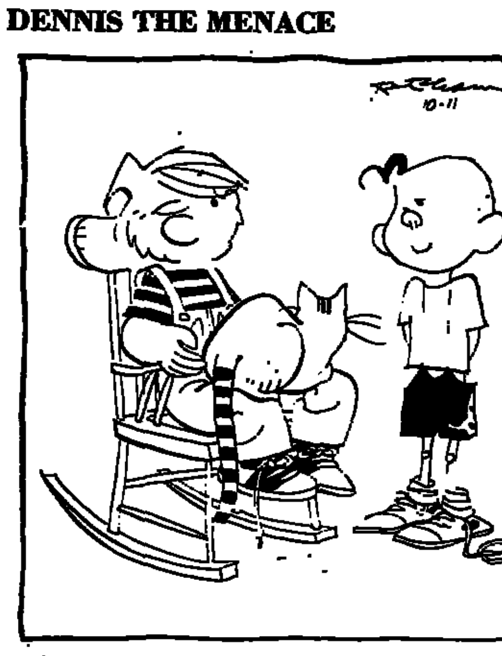
The book's bold and unflinching look at the liberal excesses that nourished the roots of Reaganism is one of its greatest values. Nathan Glazer's essay on "the social agenda" traces the demise of liberal influence to the perception that liberal social programs were grounded in a corrosive moral relativism. A parent who accepts the possibility of abortion in specific instances may still rebel against court decisions or Medicaid rulings that entitle teenage girls to abortions without parental notification. Freely available abortions may be necessary to quell a ghetto teen-age pregnancy crisis; they are nevertheless an assault on the sexual ethics that middle-American families are trying to teach their children.

None of the authors, with the possible exception of Glazer, is a Reagan admirer, and virtually all the essays conclude with a catalogue of the administration's failures. But the indictments have an incantatory air. For the most part, they focus on the shortfall between Reagan's achievements and the most excessive claims of his supporters.

Sooner or later, whether in two more years or 10, Reaganism will exhaust its creative energy, and the movement will collapse. But in the meantime there has been a shift in the center of the age-old tension between collective equity and parochial morality and individualistic efficiency. The challenge for liberals will be to seize that new political center.

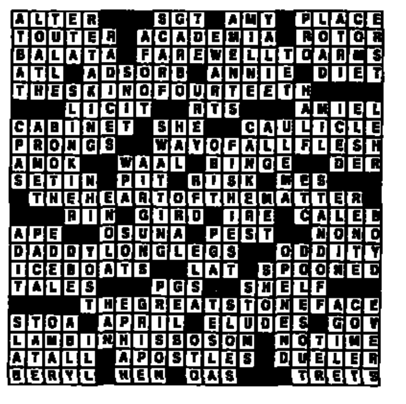
Charles R. Morris, author of "The Cost of Good Intentions: New York City and the Liberal Experiment, 1960-1975" and "A Time for Passion, America, 1960-1980," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S JUST THE RIGHT SIZE TO MAKE A NICE LAPFULL."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	25	77	17	63	fr
Amsterdam	20	68	10	50	fr
Athens	24	75	17	63	fr
Barcelona	23	73	15	59	fr
Belgrade	21	70	3	37	fr
Berlin	18	64	8	46	cl
Brussels	19	66	10	50	fr
Bucharest	18	64	7	45	o
Budapest	18	64	7	45	fr
Copenhagen	13	55	9	48	o
Costa Del Sol	24	75	19	66	o
Dublin	16	61	10	50	o
Edinburgh	14	57	8	46	cl
Florence	24	75	10	50	fr
Frankfurt	15	59	5	41	fr
Geneva	17	63	10	50	cl
Helsinki	6	43	-4	25	r
Istanbul	18	64	14	57	sh
Las Palmas	26	79	21	70	fr
Lisbon	24	75	17	63	fr
London	19	66	11	52	o
Madrid	24	75	9	48	fr
Milan	22	72	12	54	fr
Moscow	5	41	0	32	cl
Munich	12	54	2	36	cl
Nice	23	73	17	63	fr
Oslo	9	48	7	45	r
Paris	22	72	10	50	fr
Prague	16	61	3	37	fr
Reykjavik	8	46	7	45	sh
Rome	25	77	14	57	fr
Stockholm	11	52	4	39	r
Strasbourg	16	61	5	41	cl
Venice	22	72	10	50	fr
Vienna	18	64	5	41	fr
Warsaw	16	61	3	37	cl
Zurich	15	59	9	48	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	21	70	0	32	fr
Beirut	28	82	18	64	cl
Damascus	28	82	7	45	fr
Jerusalem	23	73	11	52	cl
Tel Aviv	26	79	16	61	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	4	39	r
Sydney	21	70	13	55	o

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	r
Beijing	20	68	7	45	fr
Hong Kong	29	84	25	77	o
Manila	31	88	24	75	cl
New Delhi	33	91	24	75	fr
Seoul	20	68	14	57	r
Shanghai	23	73	16	61	fr
Singapore	28	82	24	75	o
Taipei	27	81	23	73	o
Tokyo	22	72	16	61	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	30	86	16	61	fr
Cairo	28	82	17	63	fr
Cape Town	17	63	11	52	cl
Casablanca	24	75	19	66	fr
Harare	27	81	16	61	o
Lagos	28	82	25	77	o
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	o
Tunis	27	81	18	64	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	19	66	11	52	o
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	21	70	15	59	o
Mexico City	24	75	14	57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	27	81	20	68	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	12	54	8	46	r
Atlanta	24	75	19	66	pc
Boston	10	50	6	43	fr
Chicago	15	59	2	36	pc
Denver	18	64	5	41	pc
Detroit	15	59	0	32	fr
Honolulu	31	88	21	70	pc
Houston	29	84	19	66	pc
Los Angeles	25	77	18	64	fr
Miami	31	88	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	13	55	0	32	pc
Montreal	8	46	4	39	cl
Nassau	32	90	22	72	fr
New York	14	57	10	50	fr
San Francisco	19	66	12	54	fr
Seattle	19	66	9	48	fr
Toronto	9	48	3	37	fr
Washington	18	64	14	57	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 16—7 (61—45). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 17—11 (63—52). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 25—10 (77—50). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 14—7 (57—45). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 18—12 (64—54). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26—13 (79—55). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 16—10 (61—50). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 28—24 (82—75). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32—23 (90—73). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 19—13 (66—55). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 22—16 (72—61).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 10

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	536.50	543
ACF Holding	58.80	58
Aegon	89.30	91.70
Akzo	144.80	146
Ahold	98.80	99.50
Amev	71.70	72.50
A'Dam Rubber	10.60	10.40
Amro Bank	92.50	94.40
BVG	75	79
Buehrmann T	208.70	209
Caland Hldg	17.20	17.40
Elsevier-NDU	229.50	231.50
Fokker	62.50	62.40
Gist Brocades	45.60	44.80
Heineken	169.50	173
Hoogovens	60.20	60.40
KLM	45.80	46.10
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	80.70	81
Nedlloyd	176.80	177
NMB	216.50	213.50
Oce Vander G	572	517
Pakhoed	67.10	67
Philips	48	47.70
Robeco	92.80	92.70
Rodamco	136.20	136.30
Rolinco	83.30	83.30
Rorento	50	50
Royal Dutch	202	205.40
Unilever	474.50	481
Van Ommeren	36.80	36.50
VMF Stork	27.10	27.80
VNU	329	328.70

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 279.50
Previous : 279.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2140	2170
Bekaert	10300	10250
Cockerill	138	147
Cobepa	4525	4525
EBES	4550	4610
GB-Inno-BM	8300	8400
GBL	3680	3670
Soc Generale	3050	3070
Gevaert	6120	6240
Hoboken	7550	7680
Intercom	3330	3400
Kredietbank	16575	16500
Petrofina	9220	9300
Sofina	11800	11325
Solvay	7750	7900
Traction Elec	6150	6200
UCB	8200	8200
Unerg	2720	2740
Vieille Montagne	5820	5830

Current Stock Index : 3818.21
Previous : 3836.31

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	308.50	316.50
Allianz Vers	2250	2337
Altana	418	423
BASF	270.50	273
Bayer	298.30	300.50
Bay. Hypo bank	600	604
Bay Vereinsbank	536	547
BBC	305	312.80
BHF-Bank	517	520
BMW	608	613
Commerzbank	314	315
Conti Gummi	319	324.30
Daimler-Benz	1251	1250
Degussa	483	486
Deutsche Babcock	196	195
Deutsche Bank	794.90	796
Dresdner Bank	406.50	410
Harpener	318.50	318
Henkel	453	462
Hochtief	1130	1145
Hoechst	264.70	265
Hoesch	137.50	148
Horten	227	230.50
Hussel	618	629
IWKA	287	292
Kali + Salz	302	301
Karstadt	467.50	463
Kaufhof	519	524
Kloeckner HD	282.50	285
Kloeckner Werke	74.70	75.50
Krupp Stahl	132.10	140
Linde	805	810
Lufthansa	183	185
MAN	237	242.50
Mannesmann	168.50	168.50
Muench Rueck	2950	2900
Nixdorf	716.20	727
PKI	1046	1048
Porsche	1030	1040
Preussag	210	212
PWA	227	230.50
RWE	205	205
Rheinmetall	380	390
Schering	615	619
SEL	450.20	457.50
Siemens	702	711
Thyssen	150	153.20
Veba	281.50	286
Volkswagenwerk	471	473.80
Wella	746	750.50

Commerzbank Index : 2084.20
Previous : 2017.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.80	22.20
Cathay Pacific	5.85	5.60
Cheung Kong	32.75	33.80
China Light	20.20	20.30
Green Island	9.30	9.45
Hang Seng Bank	36.50	36.50
Henderson	3.65	3.725
China Gas	19	19.50
HK Electric	10.60	10.60
HK Realty A	13.40	13.60
HK Hotels	36.75	37.25
HK Land	7.80	7.60
HK Shang Bank	8.25	8.15
HK Telephone	13.50	13.70
HK Yaumatei	3.85	3.875
HK Wharf	8.40	8.80
Hutch Whampoa	40.75	40.75
Hysan	8.84	8.82
Jardine	18.20	18.30
Jardine Sec	17.90	17.30
Kowloon Motor	10.40	10.40
Miramar Hotel	3.775	3.775
New World	8.35	8.05
SHK Props	19.70	19.40
Stelux	1.80	1.85
Swire Pacific A	18	17.70
Tai Cheung	2.85	2.875
Wing On Co	1.68	1.70
Winsor	8.40	8.40
World Int'l	3.35	3.15

Hang Seng Index : 2279.52
Previous : 2271.15

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	14¾	14¾
Allied-Lyons	315	315
Anglo Am Gold	78	78¾
Ass Brit Foods	302	300
Asda-MFI Gp	158	158
Barclays	462	474
Bass	688	690
B.A.T.	458	458
Beecham	410	416
Blue Circle	576	561
BOC Group	302	305
Boots	231	233
Bowater Indus	328	330
BP	685	696
Brit Telecom	188	190
Brit Aerospace	473	480
Britoil	133	140
BTR	295	300
Burmah	355	356
Cable Wireless	322	322
Cadbury Schw	193	185
Charter Cons	271	275
Commercial U	283	282
Cons Gold	442	442
Cookson Group	443	446
Courtaulds	291	284
Dalgety	260	268
De Beers £	717	723
Driefontein	16¾	16¾
Fisons	570	571
Free St Ged	130	130
GEC	172	174
Gen Accident	817	814
GKN	249	253
Glaxo	935	947
Grand Met	455	458
GRE	797	797
Guinness	318	316
GUS	14¼	14¾
Hanson	180	198
Hawker	441	445
ICI	11 3/32	11 9/64
Jaguar	528	538
Land Securities	311	313
Legal General	233	236
Lloyds Bank	414	422
Lonrho	232	231
Lucas	503	506
Marks and Sp	198	192
Metal Box	163	161
Midland Bank	534	547
Nat West Bank	514	522
P and O	508	505
Pilkington	448	460
Plessey	188	188
Prudential	797	797
Racal Elect	158	156
Randfontein	97	100½
Rank	514	514
Reed Intl	270	273
Reuters	505	508
Royal Dutch £	63 64	19/32
Rover	34	33
RTZ	712	717
Saatchi	640	635
Sainsbury	406	406
Sears Holdings	112	112½
Shell	925	938
STC	158	158
Std Chartered	757	749
Storehouse	306	308
Sun Alliance	684	684
Tate and Lyle	563	565
Tesco	403	395
Thorn EMI	459	464
T.I. Group	429	431
Trafalgar Hse	275	275
THF	152	153
Ultramar	140	170
Unilever £	18 45/64	18 31/64
United Biscuits	235	234
Vickers	379	381
War Loan 3½ £	35¼	35
Woolworth	600	605

F.T.30 Index : 1365.40
Previous : 1368.10
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1597.30
Previous : 1600.30

Markets Closed

Johannesburg and Tokyo stock markets were closed Friday for a holiday.

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	25900	26500
Cigahotels	4299	4328
CIR	7870	7770
Cred Ital	3480	3445
Eridania	4640	4610
Farmitalia	12005	11755
Fiat	15280	14980
Generali	125950	119500
IFI	30300	30120
Italcementi	80000	80300
Italgas	2780	2697
Italmobiliari	131000	130000
Mediobanca	263100	257500
Montedison	3780	4290
NBA	3920	3900
Olivetti	15940	16000
Pirelli	5080	5040
RAS	62000	61490
Rinascente	1004	1000
SIP	3270	3280
SME	2200	2194
Snia	5820	5050
Standa	12810	11500
Stet	5198	5210

MIB Current Index : 1721
Previous : 1704

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	748	756
Alsthom Atl.	382	339
Av Dassault	1205	1220
Bancaire	1140	1150
BIC	603	610
Bongrain	2330	2335
Bouygues	1330	1270
BSN-GD	4240	4265
Carrefour	3647	3698
Chargeurs	1293	1294
Club Med	574	573
Darty	4022	3998
Dumez	1845	1850
Elf-Aquitaine	321.50	322
Europe 1	850	852
Gen Eaux	1372	1380
Hachette	2660	2668
Lafarge Cop	1355	1337
Legrand	4560	4598
Lesieur	1300	1328
l'Oreal	3600	3605
Martell	1265	1275
Matra	2445	2430
Merlin	2699	2720
Michelin	2595	2610
Moet Hennessy	2254	2275
Moulinex	66.60	68.80
Occidentale	1057	1036
Pernod Ric	1069	1082
Perrier	825	830
Peugeot	1120	1136
Printemps	526	548
Radiotechn	723	726
Redoute	2305	2199
Roussel Uclaf	1405	1435
Sanofi	712	712
Skis Rossignol	1205	1220
Telemecan	2980	2900
Thomson CSF	1590	1567
Total	453	452

CAC Index : 386.90
Previous : 387.50

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	4.14	4.10
Cold Storage	3.90	3.92
DBS	9.70	9.50
Fraser Neave	9.05	9.10
How Par	3.24	3.26
Hume	2.03	1.98
Inchcape	2.65	2.61
Lum Chang	0.95	0.94
Malayan Banking	4.82	4
OCBC	8.85	8.65
OUB	3.44	3.34
OUE	2.70	2.72
Shangri-la	3.58	3.56
Sime Darby	1.80	1.81
S'pore Airlines	9.50	9.30
S'pore Land	5.35	5.30
S'pore Press	8.75	8.55
S Steamship	1.75	1.79
St Trading	3.48	3.46
UOB	4.94	4.70
United Overseas	1.68	1.54

Straits Times Ind Index : 887.31
Previous : 881.80

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	184	186
Alfa Laval	318	320
Asea	350	348
Astra	525	525
Atlas Copco	212	216
Beijer	182	186
Boliden	225	235
Electrolux	311	316
Ericsson	239	245
Esselte	140	135
Fermenta	139	140
Handelsbanken	438	436
Pharmacia	189	192
Saab-Scania	700	695
Sandvik	163	166
Skanska	204	204
SKF	347	347
SwedishMatch	419	420
Volvo	376	380

Affaersvaerlden Index : 727.40
Previous : 732.90

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.71	3.70
ANZ	5.44	5.46
BHP	8.56	8.60
Boral	3.95	3.98
Bougainville	3.30	3.40
Coles Myer	5.26	5.34
Comalco	2.60	2.62
CRA	7.80	7.80
CSR	3.22	3.30
Dunlop	3.80	3.60
Elders Ixl	4.98	5
ICI Australia	2.75	2.70
Magellan	1.85	1.88
MIM	2.40	2.35
Nat Aust Bank	5.50	5.64
News Corp	31.50	31.80
N Broken Hill	2.65	2.72
Poseidon	4.65	4.80
Qld Coal Trust	1.50	1.52
Santos	4.48	4.50
Thomas Nation	3.38	3.50
Western Mining	4.75	4.80
Westpac Banking	4.78	4.75
Woodside	1	0.98

All Ordinaries Index : 1329.90
Previous : 1338.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7500	7550
Alusuisse	620	620
Autophon	7990	7950
Bank Leu	3560	3590
Brown Boveri	1550	1550
Ciba Geigy	3695	3710
Credit Suisse	3700	3700
Electrowatt	3400	3400
Interdiscount	3700	3650
Jacob Suchard	8025	8150
Jelmoli	3875	3825
Landis Gyr	1850	1850
Moevenpick	6575	6575
Nestle	8750	8775
Oerlikon-B	1585	1525
Roche Baby	11575	11725
Sandoz	1820	1845
Schindler	2900	2850
Sulzer	560	570
Surveillance	6800	6500
Swissair	1290	1280
SBC	538	542
Swiss Reinsurance	3175	3190
Swiss Volksbank	2570	2600
Union Bank	5885	5910
Winterthur	6875	6950
Zurich Ins	3425	3425

SBC Index : 643.50
Previous : 646.50

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Morgan Guaranty Officer Pleads Guilty of Fraud

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former top officer of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. pleaded guilty, as expected, in federal court Thursday to charges of defrauding the bank by making $4.3 million in unauthorized withdrawals from the accounts of Brazilian depositors.

Antonio Gebauer also pleaded guilty to tax evasion and to using his position as a senior vice president to make $2.9 million in unauthorized loans to six Brazilian accounts to cover up the withdrawals. Sentencing was set for Dec. 11.

Mr. Gebauer pleaded guilty to single counts of bank fraud and tax evasion and two counts of false bank reports and statements. He faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in jail and $360,000 in fines.

The tax evasion charge stemmed from the fact that Mr. Gebauer did not report $3.4 million in taxable income between 1977 and 1983, on which $1.7 million in taxes is owed. With interest and penalties, the amount due could double.

Toronto *Oct. 9*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
125142	Abiti Prce	$25⅞	24¾	25½	+ 1
11558	Agnico E	$32¼	31½	31⅝	— ½
250	Agra Ind A	$12	12	12	— ½
9310	Alt Energy	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
1780	Alta Nat	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
2561	Algoma St	$14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
96193	A Barick	$22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
6094	Atco I f	$8⅝	8½	8½	
18974	BCED	320	310	315	— 5
48824	BP Canada	$33½	33	33	— ½
69868	Bank BC	325	320	325	
810699	Bank N S	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6500	Bonanza R	185	171	171	—14
7856	Bralorne	150	140	140	—10
24380	Bramalea	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
41585	BCFP	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6985	BC Res	127	127	127	+ 1
33629	BC Phone	$27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
1480	Brunswk	$13½	13½	13½	
11600	Budd Can	$41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ¼
129435	CAE	$9½	9⅛	9½	
200	CCL A	$15	15	15	— ¼
900	CCL B f	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
8401	Cad Frv	$31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
9079	Campeau f	$28¼	27¾	28	— ¼
724	C Nor West	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
17350	C Packrs	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1301	Can Trust	$48½	48	48	
383383	CI Bk Com	$19⅞	19	19⅛	— ½
113444	CTire A f	$14½	14⅛	14½	
2000	C Util B	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1705	Cara	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
637	Celanese	$14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
100	Celan 175 p	$24½	24½	24½	
2959	Cntrl Cap	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
22800	CHUM	$20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
20191	Cineplex	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17100	C Distb A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
24441	CDistb B f	$6⅛	6	6	
897194	CTL Bank	$16⅛	16	16	
500	Conwest A	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
16950	Coseka R	83	80	82	+ 1
600	Conran A	$16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
3058	Crownx	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
6520	Czar Res	145	141	145	
44432	Denison A p	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
39656	Denison B f	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
1150	Develcon	365	360	365	—10
2908	Dicknsn A f	$10½	10¼	10½	
842	Dicknsn B	$10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ½
99037	Dofasco	$23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
101	Donohue	$28½	28½	28½	
200	Du Pont A	$33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
304215	Dylex A	$16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ¼
50	Elchem X	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
100	Emco	$15	15	15	+ ¼
24980	Equity Svr	$6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
16000	FCA Intl	$18	18	18	— ⅛
2260	C Falcon C	$16¼	16	16	
50158	Ficnbrdge	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
15991	Fed Ind A	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
1900	Gendis A	$17⅝	17	17	— ⅝
14500	Goldcorp f	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1800	Goodyear	$45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅜
2700	Graft G	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
300	GL Forest	$26½	26½	26½	
400	Greyhnd	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
88050	Hawker	$26½	26½	26½	— ¼
400	Hayes D	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
2400	Hees Intl	$31½	31⅛	31¼	
100	Hollinger	$23	23	23	— ¼
4155	H Bay Co	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
44588	Imasco	$33⅛	33	33	— ½
5200	Indal	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
700	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
37100	I Corona o	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
126225	Intl Thom	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
75926	Intpr Pipe	$41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ½
6400	Ipsco	$8⅛	8	8	
580	Ivaco B	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	
5300	Jannock	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
1900	Kelsey H	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
2300	Kerr Add	$16¼	16	16¼	
45771	Labatt	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
60408	Lacana	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22435	LOnt Cem	$28	24¼	28	+3⅝
29340	Loblaw Co	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
16348	Lumonics	$11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
60994	Magna A f	$26⅝	26	26½	
580	MDS H A	$16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
16780	MICC	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	
86104	Mclan H X	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
4129	Maritime f	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13782	Molson A f	$23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
600	Molson B	$25	25	25	+ ⅜
4305	Nabisco L	$37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
103164	Noranda	$20¾	20	20	[illegible]
2910	Norcen	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
677924	Nva AltA f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	[illegible]
19289	Nowsco W	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
15480	NuWst sp A	28	27½	27½	[illegible]
806	Oakwood	250	245	250	[illegible]
15600	Omnibus o	450	435	450	[illegible]
32457	Oshawa A f	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
8750	Pac W Airln	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
3300	Pamour	$14¼	13⅞	13½	[illegible]
16867	PanCan P	$26¼	26	26⅛	[illegible]
14900	Pembina	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	[illegible]
300	Pine Point	$10	10	10	[illegible]
73931	Placer	$31⅞	31¼	31⅞	[illegible]
9200	Que Sturg o	35⅛	495	495	[illegible]
30045	Rayrock f	$7	6⅞	6⅞	[illegible]
2426	Redpath	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]
550	Roman	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
690	Rothman	$42¼	42⅛	42⅛	[illegible]
4300	Sceptre R	260	252	260	+ [illegible]
700	Scotts f	$12	11⅞	12	
6740	Sears Can	$12	11⅞	12	+ [illegible]
10779	SHL Systm	$28⅝	28⅛	27⅞	+ [illegible]
10100	Selkirk A f	$23	22⅞	22⅞	+ [illegible]
62157	Shell Can	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	[illegible]
7550	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
1400	Slater B f	$12	12	12	+ [illegible]
11170	Southam	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ [illegible]
3900	Spar Aero f	$24½	24¼	24¼	— [illegible]
135562	Stelco A	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ [illegible]
1000	Sulpetro	46	46	46	— [illegible]
2050	Steep R	260	255	260	+ [illegible]
849	Teck Cor A	$23½	23¼	23¼	— [illegible]
103896	Teck B f	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
10811	Tex Can	$29	28⅞	29	+ [illegible]
28885	Thom N A	$28⅛	27⅞	28	+ [illegible]
208258	Tor Dm Bk	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	— [illegible]
700	Torstar B f	$27½	27⅜	27⅜	[illegible]
650	Traders A f	$44½	44½	44½	
2000	Trinity Res	53	53	53	— [illegible]
55109	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ [illegible]
137917	TrCan PL	$17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ [illegible]
5953	Trimac	245	240	242	— [illegible]
7000	Trilon A	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	[illegible]
481	Trizec A f	$28¼	28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
40593	Turbo	62	60	60	[illegible]
14500	Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
75198	U Enterise	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
787	U Keno	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
15000	Verstl A f	140	135	140	[illegible]
4900	Vestgron	70	70	70	
36120	Wardair	$24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ [illegible]
9000	Welchwd	$19½	19½	19½	
29550	Westmin	$8	7⅞	8	+ [illegible]
2200	Weston	$40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— [illegible]
92368	Woodwd A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— [illegible]

Total sales 23,817,153 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,027.10	3,041 [illegible]

Montreal *Oct. 9*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
49707	Bank Mont	$35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— [illegible]
300	BombrdrA	$25⅝	25½	25½	
13088	BombrdrB	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— [illegible]
5804	CB Pak	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ [illegible]
103256	Cascades	$15⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ [illegible]
12942	ConBath	$24	23⅞	24	+ [illegible]
2398	DomTxtA	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
6364	MntTrst	$13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ [illegible]
153157	Norlbk Cda	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ [illegible]
79115	Noverco	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ [illegible]
37875	Power Corp	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ [illegible]
34450	Provigo	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— [illegible]
6785	RollandA	$15⅝	15	15	— [illegible]
52876	Royal Bank	$34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— [illegible]
25900	RoyTrstco	$30	29⅞	29⅞	
4772	SteinbrgA	$38	37⅞	37⅞	

Total Sales 5,543,089 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,276.92	1,275 [illegible]

PERSONAL INVESTING
IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.
EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR — AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS — WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

owboys, Redskins ace Off, Hurting

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

EW YORK — The Washing-Redskins against the Dallas boys is a storied National ball League rivalry. But when Redskins, 5-0, meet the Cow-3-2, for the first time this n on Sunday in Texas Stadi-so many regulars may be miss-ecause of injuries that it's hard um up the usual intensity.

beating the New Orleans ts last Sunday, the Redskins their left linebacker, Monte man, with a reinjured ham-g, and the middle linebacker,

NFL PREVIEW

Olkewicz, with a bruised knee. ter in the season, another line-er, Mel Kaufman, tore his illes tendon, forcing him out he season.

oleman is not expected to play. wicz and Vernon Dean, the terback who hurt his knee nst the Saints, might.

mong the Cowboys, who lost, 4, to the Denver Broncos, Dan-White is not expected to play nse of a pulled muscle in his n. Victor Scott, a reserve defen-back who dislocated a bone in wrist in the Denver game, will ut at least two months. Two r important players are given ven chance of seeing action — dy White, the defensive tackle has a pulled hamstring, and y Dorsett, the running back, has a sprained knee.

anny White's replacement, e Pelluer, had never started a e in his two previous years with Cowboys, and it showed nst Denver.

ith the Cowboys inside the ver 5-yard line in the second d, Pelluer threw a pass that is Wright intercepted and re-ed 57 yards to set up a touch-n. The Cowboys' next series d when Rulon Jones sacked er in the end zone for a safety. r the ensuing free kick, the cos scored another TD.

ATIONAL CONFERENCE

hiladelphia Eagles (2-3) at New Giants (4-1) — After three s, the Eagles have scored im-sive victories over the Rams Falcons. The Giants have been ding along, relying too much eir defense.

etroit Lions (2-3) at Green Bay kers (0-5) — The Packers are to their worst start ever, but be they can scrounge up a vic-in this game. The Lions are a that can lose to anybody.

os Angeles Rams (4-1) at Atlan-lcons (4-1) — Steve Bartkows-knee is well enough to let him for the Rams, and that gives game added interest. He was nta's quarterback for more 10 years before they waived last season.

innesota Vikings (3-2) at San cisco 49ers (4-1) — The 49ers to be playing better each with a gradual change in of-ive style because of Jeff p's strong arm and Jerry s ability as a deep threat. The se has given up only six hdowns. Last Sunday, the Vi-s lost to the Bears, 23-0, to end o-game winning streak.

. Louis Cardinals (0-5) at Tam-Bay Buccaneers (1-4) — The inals are a few healthy bodies away from being a respectable team. The problem is that all the injuries have struck offensive players, which has placed an extraordinary burden on a very good defense. The Buccaneers' last two losses, to the Falcons and the Rams, came in overtime.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

New York Jets (4-1) at New England Patriots (3-2) — Neither regular quarterback is expected to play, and that could leave the Patriots with a slight advantage. Steve Grogan, the backup for Tony Eason, has thrown for 26 touchdowns and nearly 3,000 yards in 17 games against the Jets. Pat Ryan's only extended play against the Patriots was in two games in 1984. Both times, though, he distinguished himself, throwing for a combined 557 yards.

Buffalo Bills (1-4) at Miami Dolphins (1-4) — All those historical notes that reveal a dominance by Miami over the Bills don't count anymore. The Dolphins have lost their last three games and lead the league in points allowed, 176. Their once-feared offense has produced just 23 points in the last two games, with Dan Marino being intercepted seven times. The Bills have lost by 4 points, 3 (in overtime), 3 and 1.

Denver Broncos (5-0) at San Diego Chargers (1-4) — The Chargers offense always seemed to compensate for defensive deficiencies. Now, the offense has gone sour. Dan Fouts has been intercepted 13 times in the last four games, all losses, and the Chargers have scored as many as 20 points once. The Broncos defense is solid, their offense is balanced, and they make few mistakes.

Kansas City Chiefs (3-2) at Cleveland Browns (3-2) — The Browns' difficulty stopping the run will be minimized by the Chiefs' lack of an imposing running back. At quarterback, Todd Blackledge of the Chiefs alternates between not terrible and not great; Bernie Kosar of the Browns has not been intercepted since the first game.

Seattle Seahawks (4-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (2-3) — The Seahawks, who routinely use six and seven defensive backs on passing downs, may be the only team in the league that can absorb injuries to two defensive backs. Kenny Easley, the strong safety, and Terry Taylor, a cornerback, may not be at full strength. Still, the Raiders can be dangerous, especially with a defense that has allowed 17 points or less in each of the last four games.

Pittsburgh Steelers (1-4) at Cincinnati Bengals (3-2) — Thanks to injuries and a lack of talent, the Steelers are suffering their worst season in more than 15 years. The Bengals can be interesting, scoring a lot of points against bad teams. But the one good team they played, Chicago, crushed them, 44-7.

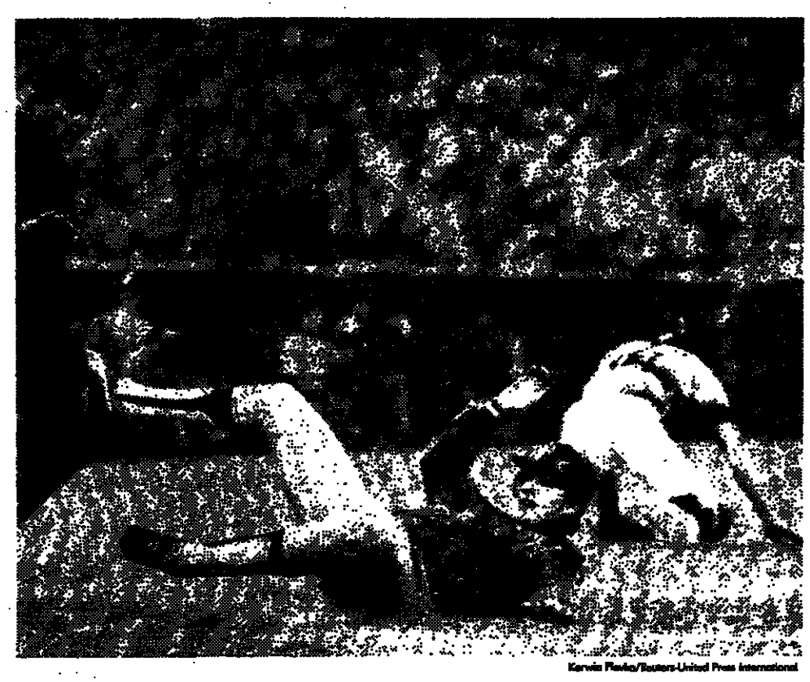
Chicago Bears (5-0) at Houston Oilers (1-4) — The Oilers have too many momentary lapses to be taken seriously yet. Like giving up a touchdown in overtime to lose to Pittsburgh. Like giving up 21 points in the second quarter to lose to Detroit. The Bears are looking their old Super Bowl selves; they've yielded just 29 points in the last four games.

INTERCONFERENCE

New Orleans Saints (1-4) at Indianapolis Colts (0-5) — The Colts are woefully thin most everywhere.

Reuters-United Press International

The New York pitcher, Bob Ojeda, runs in to tag Houston's Kevin Bass at home in the third inning, top, and two innings later slides across with a run in the Mets' 5-1 victory.



Kevin Fiedler/Reuters-United Press International

Mets Even NL Playoff

By Gordon Edes
Los Angeles Times Service

HOUSTON — The New York Mets, seemingly in danger of being overcome by Nolan Ryan's smoke, instead erupted with fire Thursday night, beating the Houston Astros, 5-1, to even the National League playoffs at one victory apiece.

Ryan, who had fanned five Mets hitters in the first three innings, may have fanned the flames of the Mets' dormant passion when he knocked down Len Dykstra with a head-high fastball in the fifth inning when the Mets were already holding a 2-0 lead.

Dykstra, a short man with a shorter fuse, executed a barrel roll to save his skull, dusted himself off, glared at Ryan — and two pitches later, slashed a ground-ball single to left.

Wally Backman followed with a run-scoring single, and Keith Hernandez delivered a two-run triple past diving center fielder Billy Hatcher. The Mets led, 5-0, Ryan was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the bottom of the inning and the Astros — despite 10 hits and 12 baserunners — managed just their one run off the New York left-hander Bob Ojeda.

With that inning, the Mets, who were vaporized by Mike Scott's 14-strikeout, five-hit shutout the night before, destroyed the aura of Astro pitching invincibility that was starting to build within the Astrodome.

"It wasn't going to happen tonight," said Backman, who singled in the fourth for the Mets' first hit off Ryan and subsequently scored the Mets' first run of the series on Gary Carter's double.

"We didn't care who was out there, they were not going to shut us out."

Ojeda, watching Ryan rifle through the Met lineup with stunning ease — the 39-year-old Astro right-hander struck out Carter and Darryl Strawberry in the second, then struck out the side in the third — had his doubts.

"When Ryan came out pitching like he does, everyone was a little nervous," Ojeda said. "You could feel it in the dugout and on the bench.

"But then after the guys broke the ice in the fourth, you could almost feel the sigh of relief."

An inning later, you could see the scream of defiance in Dykstra's body language.

"I definitely think it was a purpose pitch," said Dykstra, who hit the dirt one pitch after hitting a long foul off Ryan. "I think it might have woke us up. It sure as hell woke me up."

Dykstra's single sent Ojeda — who had reached on a force play — to second. Backman then grounded a single up the middle to a charging Hatcher in center. Hatcher came up throwing, but was way off-target.

With Hernandez the next hitter, the game was about to disappear from the Astros.

"This is what I've worried about in this series," said Houston third baseman Phil Garner, whose seventh-inning single drove in the only Houston run the crowd of 44,391 would witness.

"You can't leave the game situation open for Keith Hernandez," Garner said of the Mets clutch hitter. "He put it out of reach."

In his previous at-bat, Hernandez had hit an 0-and-2 pitch off his fists for a single, preceding Carter's double and Strawberry's RBI sacrifice fly.

This time, he launched a drive to right-center that sent Hatcher sprawling and Ryan scowling.

"I'm frustrated because when I have that kind of stuff I should win," said Ryan, who has lost seven straight starts to the Mets since last beating his former teammates in 1984.

The Astros had their shots at Ojeda, an 18-game winner during the regular season, but left two runners on in the second, fourth, fifth and sixth innings.

The Astros catcher, Alan Ashby, came up three times with two runners on base, and grounded out each time.

In the second with runners on the corner and one out, Ashby hit a check-swing tapper to Ojeda, who gloved the ball and continued plateward, tagging a sliding Kevin Bass instead of flipping the ball to catcher Carter.

"I've never had that come up before," Ojeda said. "He hit the chopper, and out of the corner of my eye I saw Bass. Usually, the easiest thing to do is flip the ball to the catcher, but I decided my best option was to go for him, and it worked out."

But not before Ojeda tumbled over Bass.

"He's a good athlete," said the Mets manager, Dave Johnson. "But you don't like to see your pitcher roll over like that."

The series now moves to New York for three games starting Saturday in Shea Stadium, where Carter said the fans "will be rough and unruly — just the way we like them."

Clemens to Pitch With 3 Days Rest

The Associated Press

ANAHEIM, California — Boston ace Roger Clemens, still smarting from a shelling in the American League playoff opener, was to seek revenge against the California Angels in Saturday's Game 4, starting for the first time this season on three days rest.

"I'm a workhorse, it don't matter," the 6-foot-4 (1.94-meter) right-hander said Thursday after being told by Manager John McNamara of his plan for the best-of-seven series. It was tied at one victory apiece entering Friday night's game.

"I think you ought to have your best pitcher available to pitch three times in a seven-game series," McNamara said.

"It's just going to be a day earlier," said Clemens, 24-4 with a 2.48 earned run average during the regular season. "I'd pitch tomorrow if I had to. I can pitch on adrenalin just like anyone else. I'm going out there to do anything I can to win."

Clemens allowed 10 hits and eight runs, seven earned, in throwing 143 pitches in Tuesday's 8-1 loss.

He said he had to "try to pick my teammates back up again. I feel I let 'em down and I have a bad taste in my mouth because I feel I didn't do everything I should have out there."

Clemens claimed he was not bothered Tuesday by an elbow bruise suffered when he was struck by a line drive in his last regular-season start on Oct. 1. Instead, he said, he may have been too strong from lack of work, having gone just 1⅔ innings and throwing 30 pitches in that game.

After left-hander Bruce Hurst went nine innings in the Boston's 9-2 victory Wednesday, McNamara had right-hander Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd ready to start in Game 3 Friday night against John Candelaria.

Then the manager elected to go with Clemens rather than Al Nipper, who has been inconsistent as a starter since knee surgery in May. Don Sutton is scheduled to pitch Game 4 for the Angels.

McNamara said it had been his "intention right along" to start Clemens in the fourth game since veteran Tom Seaver suffered a knee injury on Sept. 19.

yers' Rookie Goalkeeper ops Oilers in NHL Opener

J.C. Anderson/Reuters-UPI

ve Poulin of Philadelphia, rear, trips Wayne Gretzy.

The Associated Press

ILADELPHIA — Goaltend-n Hextall made his National ey League debut in a big way. not only started in the season r for the team that once

NHL FOCUS

ed Bernie Parent and Pelle ergh, he turned away 21 by the Edmonton Oilers for a lyers victory Thursday night. o make this hockey team as a was a real outside chance. I d to show the young man that longed on the team," said Mike Keenan, who gave the ar-old rookie the start over roese.

er Edmonton scored through lumi on a power play in the first two minutes, Hextall shut out the Oilers for the final 58 minutes of the game.

"He got stronger as the game went on," said Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky.

The Edmonton coach, Glen Sather said, "He went four games without a loss in preseason and had a good goals against average. After Froese's year last year, it was a gutsy decision to start him."

Froese led the league in goals-against average last season.

Philadelphia's Peter Zezel scored the game-winning goal at 14:24 of the third period. He deflected teammate Brad Marsh's shot off Edmonton goaltender Grant Fuhr's pad and then blasted a 15-foot (4.6-meter) rebound into the goal.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

NL Playoff

Game 2
NEW YORK

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
Dykstra cf	5	1	2	1	0	0	0
Backman 2b	5	2	2	0	0	0	1
Hernandez 1b	3	1	2	0	1	0	2
Carter c	5	0	1	1	0	0	1
Strawberry rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilson lf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Knight 3b	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Santana ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ojeda p	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	10	2	1	0	5

HOUSTON

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
Hatcher cf	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Doran 2b	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Garner 3b	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Davis 1b	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bass rf	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Cruz lf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ashby c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thon ss	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ryan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pankovits ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andersen p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puhl ph	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lopez p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerfeld p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopes ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	10	1	0	0	1

PITCHING SUMMARY
NEW YORK

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Ojeda W,1-0	9	10	1	1	2	5
Totals	9	10	1	1	2	5

HOUSTON

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Ryan L,0-1	5	7	5	5	0	5
Andersen	2	1	0	0	1	2
Lopez	1⅓	2	0	0	2	1
Kerfeld	2⅔	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	10	5	5	3	8

SCORE BY INNINGS

New York	000	230	000—5
Houston	000	000	100—1

Game-Winning RBI—Carter (1). DP—New York 2, Houston 1. LOB—New York 8, Houston 9. SB—Wilson (1). SF—Strawberry.

Weekend Games

SATURDAY
National League
Houston at New York, 12:30 p.m.(EDT)
American League
Boston at California, 8:30 p.m.(EDT)

SUNDAY
American League
Boston at California, 2 p.m.(EDT)
National League
Houston at New York, 8:30 p.m.(EDT)

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	1	0	0	2	5	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	2	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2	5	4
NY Islanders	0	1	0	0	2	3
NY Rangers	0	1	0	0	3	5
Washington	0	1	0	0	4	5
Adams Division						
Quebec	1	0	0	2	6	1
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	3	5
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	2	3
Montreal	0	1	0	0	4	7
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	1	0	0	2	3	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	4	3
Toronto	1	0	0	2	7	4
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	4
Smythe Division						
Calgary	1	0	0	2	5	3
Winnipeg	1	0	0	2	3	2
Vancouver	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonton	0	1	0	0	1	2
Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	3	4

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 1 2 1—4
Toronto 4 0 3—7
McGill (1), Thomas (1), Valve (1), Clark (1), Fergus (3); Bob Smith (1), Maley (1), Strudwick (1), Nilan (1). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Wregget) 10-14-9—33; Toronto (on Roy) 14-7-12—36.

Washington 0 1 0—1
Winnipeg 1 1 1—3
Mullen (1), Smoli (1), Boschman (1); Persaud (1), Ruuttu (1). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Raddick) 2-7-7—16; Winnipeg (on Barrasso) 12-7-8—27.

St. Louis 0 4 0—4
Los Angeles 2 1 0—3
Hunter (1), Pastowski (1), Federko (2); Galley (1), Robitaille (1), Taylor (1). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Elliot) 6-11-3—20; Los Angeles (on Womsley) 5-10-14—31.

Fraser (1), D. Wilson (1), Larmer (1); Konroyd (1), B. Sutter (1). Shots on goal: New York (on Suave) 14-12-7—33; Chicago (on Smith) 11-10-13—34.

Buffalo 0 1 1—2
Winnipeg 1 1 1—3
Mullen (1), Smoli (1), Boschman (1); Persaud (1), Ruuttu (1). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Raddick) 2-7-7—16; Winnipeg (on Barrasso) 12-7-8—27.

St. Louis 0 4 0—4
Los Angeles 2 1 0—3
Hunter (1), Pastowski (1), Federko (2); Galley (1), Robitaille (1), Taylor (1). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Elliot) 6-11-3—20; Los Angeles (on Womsley) 5-10-14—31.

America's Cup

Challenger Elimination

(At Fremantle, Australia)
Standings

Yacht, Country	W	L	Pts
Stars and Stripes, U.S.	6	0	6
New Zealand, New Zealand	5	0	5
America II, U.S.	4	1	4
White Crusader, Britain	4	2	4
French Kiss, France	3	3	3
Canada II, Canada	3	3	3
Eagle, U.S.	3	3	3
Italia, Italy	3	3	3
Heart of America, U.S.	2	4	2
USA, U.S.	2	4	2
Azzurra, Italy	1	4	1
Courageous IV, U.S.	0	5	0
Challenge France, France	0	5	0

Round robin, round one, one point for each victory.

Friday's Results
White Crusader def. French Kiss, one minute, 28 seconds.
USA def. Heart of America, 3:39.
Italia def. Canada II, 1:07 (Canada II has filed protest.)
Eagle def. Azzurra 2:03.
America II def. Courageous IV 11:33.
Stars & Stripes def. Challenge France 4:42.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Announced a working agreement with Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League for 1987.
MINNESOTA—Announced a two-year working agreement with Portland of the Pacific Coast League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CHICAGO—Waived Jerry Everett, guard.
SAN ANTONIO—Waived Allnederick Hughes and Wes Matthews, guards.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA—Placed Anthony Allen, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Released Dan Benish, defensive lineman. Re-signed Tony Baker, running back.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Possible Olympic Protest in Bombing

BARCELONA (UPI) — A bomb possibly planted by Catalonian separatists to protest Barcelona's bid for the 1992 Summer Olympics exploded Friday outside a bank here, causing damage but no injuries, police said.

They said the blast might have been the work of Terra Lliure, or Free Land, a nationalist group that has assailed the Games as a waste of money.

The 89 members of the International Olympic Committee gathered Friday in Lausanne for a session that is to culminate Oct. 17 with their votes on where to stage the 1992 Summer and Winter Games.

South Africans Gave to Rugby Visitors

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Two members of the rebel New Zealand rugby union team that toured South Africa this year acknowledged Friday that donations were made to the team's tour fund in South Africa.

Coach Colin Meads and captain Andy Dalton made the statements to local newspapers. The team toured South Africa in defiance of the New Zealand rugby football union, which is investigating allegations the 30 players were paid.

Big Lawsuit Against Navratilova Fails

RIVERHEAD, New York (AP) — A 4-year-old legal battle between Martina Navratilova and a Florida photographer has ended with a Long Island jury awarding him $50 for a roll of film she exposed.

The jury found Thursday that Navratilova did not injure Arthur Seitz, 44, when she grabbed his camera during a post-match incident at the 1982 U.S. Open. Seitz had sued Navratilova for $2 million.

Dispute Over Fiberglass Yacht

The Associated Press

FREMANTLE, Australia — The first major controversy of the America's Cup challenger elimination series stole the spotlight from the racing Friday.

There were no major surprises in the races. Stars & Stripes, one of two undefeated boats among the 13 challengers, scored its sixth victory, an easy one over winless Challenge France. The other unbeaten boat, New Zealand, did not race.

Stars & Stripes released a letter it had sent to the Challenger of Record, the Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, in which it asked that the measurement process for the 12-meter yachts include core samples of all composite construction yachts to ensure that the laminate meets the "as built" Lloyd's specifications.

New Zealand is the only boat in the series built of a composite material, fiberglass.

Stars' letter, signed by Robert Hopkins Jr., measurement representative for the syndicate, also requested that the measurer or the Lloyd's surveyor take samples of the keels of all boats at various points to determine their specific gravity.

The letter was addressed to Commandante Gianfranco Alberini. Alberini, in a reply, said the construction of the plastic New Zealand boats was very closely controlled and supervised by a surveyor appointed by Lloyd's register for that purpose.

Alberini said he agreed that a deeper investigation must be made, and that he was asking the measurement committee to study a system to control the type and the specific gravity of the keel at various points.

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POSTCARD

Tea and Tildes in Rio

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Immortals met for their regular 4 P. M. Thursday tea recently, and, passing courtesies and witticisms as deftly as the platters of coconut cake, they swapped gossip about politics and literature.

They were dressed in everyday clothes. Full regalia — the gold-embroidered jacket, embossed sword and the plumed, two-cornered hat — is for ceremonies only.

The Immortals are the 38 men and two women who are members of Brazil's Academy of Letters, with a mandate to foster literature, language and history. The academy publishes works, promotes literary contests and tries, mostly in vain, to protect Brazilian Portuguese from Anglicisms and other foreign interlopers.

"We also preserve for posterity the ideas and contributions of the illustrious academicians," said the academy's president, 88-year-old Austrégesilo de Athayde.

Lately its critics, and even some of its members, have said that the institution should dust itself off and play a vigorous role, more in keeping with the growing importance of Brazil. At the turn of the century, when the academy was modeled after its namesake in France, Brazil was a young republic, a rough place of 17 million people and little international consequence. But today, so these critics argue, Brazil with its 138 million inhabitants is the de facto leader of the Portuguese-speaking world. And Portuguese, which for centuries has been treated as the poor relative of Spanish, now ranks among the world's 10 most-spoken languages.

"Thanks to Brazil," said Antônio Houaiss, a lexicographer and academy member, "there are now more native speakers of Portuguese than there are of German, Japanese or French." According to the academy, only Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian, Hindi and possibly Arabic are spoken more widely as a native tongue.

Today, Houaiss estimates, 170 million people use Portuguese as their first language. It is widely spoken in Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Principe, he said, and to some degree in East Timor and Macao.

Such odes to Portuguese, as seen through the prism of Brazil, have already led to a linguistic tug-of-war with the mother country.

Brazilians, an open-minded mix of immigrants who have added an alloy of Indian and African tongues, casually swallow consonants, stretch their vowels and absorb or invent new words in ways that are not looked upon kindly in Lisbon. The language is also peppered with tildes, hyphens, cedillas and accents, both acute and circumflex, whose usage on both sides of the Atlantic does not always coincide.

Commissions working on unifying and simplifying spelling and usage have not found it easy to agree. "The Portuguese continue with their obsession that they own the language," said Houaiss, "but even African countries look to Brazil."

When a former minister of defense, General Aurelio de Lyra Tavares, arrived, he was asked what novels he had written. "God forbid," said the general, whose contribution to literature has come in the shape of military history. "Fiction, me? Only in my sleep."

Accusing the academy of being irrelevant, some prominent Brazilians have refused to join, including the leading sociologist and author Gilberto Freyre and Carlos Drummond de Andrade, Brazil's foremost living poet.

But with elections approaching to fill a vacancy in the academy, a long list of contenders has begun a discreet but impassioned campaign.

For Austrégesilo de Athayde, a man with his own legend in Brazil, elections have never seemed a problem. He has been re-elected as academy president for 28 years.

Among his achievements, he lists construction of the academy's mausoleum, where, he said mischievously, "I've buried 30 Immortals so far."

Recently, as some veterans talked about the current candidates, a colleague walked in with his newly published book on the history of beer. Attention quickly shifted to the final pages, which had recipes. "Quite right," said Vianna Moog, a septuagenarian novelist, "man cannot live off letters alone."

Americans Thriving in London

By Elizabeth Neuffer
New York Times Service

LONDON — George Gershwin rhapsodized about being an American in Paris, but never about being an American in London. Perhaps he should have: the American resident community here is more vigorous than ever and growing by the minute.

From corporate executives to stockbrokers to actors to writers, Americans have been acquiring some of London's better addresses and even a few of its most sought-after jobs. They have created their own American social life and have been accepted to some extent by British "society."

Americans have migrated eastward ever since the days of colonial independence. But the American residential community in London appears to have grown steadily ever since World War II. Now, with London increasingly serving as a world financial center, more are on the way.

"It is very evident that the American community has grown with increasing trans-Atlantic investment between the two countries," said Harry G. Cressman, director general of the American Chamber of Commerce. "That growth is most noticeable since the Conservatives came to power. And it's now increasing with the development of financial services in Europe."

Although Americans must have permits from the British government to work or study here, they are not required to register with the American Embassy, and British authorities have no official totals on how many Americans live in Britain. But a "guesstimate" offered by the American Chamber of Commerce here based on 1984 British tax statistics is 200,000. Between a third and a half of them are believed to live in London.

What brings American civilians to England? For some, it's a two-to-five-year tour of duty with the international arm of a U. S. corporation, bank, law firm or other organization. Many Fortune 500 companies — such as I. B. M., Citibank and General Motors — have a strong presence here.

But Americans of more varied talents have found Britain a receptive venue for their skills and ideas. The introduction of deep-dish pizza to London, for example, is the work of the Chicagoan Bob Payton. "I liked living here but I thought the pizza was terrible," says Payton, who decided to open a restaurant to suit his own culinary tastes. The result has been the My Kinda Town Company, which operates a flourishing series of American-style restaurants including pizza parlors, rib shacks and bars.

And the New Yorker Robert P. Cohan, a former partner of the dancer Martha Graham, has been instrumental in the development of modern dance in Britain. He

The New York Times
Andrew Y. Grant

was invited here in 1967 by a British patron of the arts, and the respected London Contemporary Dance Theatre and its school have been the result.

Americans have even landed in posts where one would not expect them. Burke's Peerage, which annually publishes a Who's Who of the British titled set, is headed by an American from Maryland, Harold Brooks-Baker. At London's prestigious National Theatre, the associate director is Michael Rudman of Texas.

At medieval Leeds Castle outside London the manager is an American, Andrew Y. Grant. The former manager of the San Diego Zoo, he is now chief executive of Leeds Castle Enterprises, a charitable foundation, and advises many British historic properties — including the Tower of London — on how to be a charitable trust without government subsidy. And the moving force behind plans to build a reproduction of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre near its original site as part of an international Shakespeare Center is Sam Wanamaker of Chicago — actor, director and London resident since 1951.

Being an American working in London has certain advantages. "I have an undefinable accent in terms of class," explained Robert M. Worcester, director of the Market and Opinion Research International, a polling and market research organization whose clients include The Sunday Times and the Labor Party. "I can open my mouth in a presentation and I won't raise hackles because I did or didn't attend the 'right schools.'"

Americans have also made their mark in London real estate. "Americans have made themselves a force in established areas — Chelsea, Mayfair, St. John's Wood," said Richard D. Crosthwaite, an associate partner in the real estate firm of Knight, Frank & Rutley. He said parts of fashionable Belgravia are now referred to as "little America."

Indeed Americans in London will never lack for opportunity to meet their compatriots. A large network of organizations aimed at Americans flourishes here. Everything from voter information to cultural outings to an American elementary school education can be had; there is a community newspaper, The American, which has a circulation of 15,000. Both major political parties are represented; Democrats Abroad, for example, has an active membership of almost 2,000.

The New York Times
Sam Wanamaker

Americans, of course, are not unknown among the British aristocracy. Among them are the American-born Lady Airlie, married to the Earl of Airlie, and Lady Harlech, wife of the late Lord Harlech. The consensus, in fact, is that Americans can do well in high society here.

Not all need take such drastic measures as those taken by an American socialite in London during the 1930s, famous for her rather expensive party favors: "For the price of an old master she ingratiated herself in English society," said Mark Boxer, editor of the Tatler, an established society magazine.

Today, he said, Americans are welcome in British society. But, he cautioned: "The social scene is not cracked by money but by charm."

"What I like about England is the quality of life, but I have no interest in being anything but an American," said Payton, probably one of the few London businessmen to have participated both in this summer's pep rally in honor of the Chicago Bears exhibition game — and in the prestigious Cottesmore fox hunt.

PEOPLE

Newman: High and Lo[w]

Paul Newman and the New York Post are locked in a tussle over his height. The dispute started last week, when the Post noted that Newman had been described in The New York Times Magazine as "a lean 5-foot-11." "Anyone who has met Paul face to face says he has never hit 5-foot-11 except in heels," the columnist Richard Johnson wrote, offering $1,000 to Newman's favorite charity or political candidate for every inch he measures over 5-foot-8 — bare foot. The actor told WNBC-TV's "Live at Five" Wednesday that he's willing to write the Post a $500,000 check if the verdict is he is 5-foot-8. "If they're wrong, though, then now we start playing some hardball. It's not $1,000 an inch — it's $100,000 an inch, or $25,000 the quarter inch" for every fraction over 5-foot-8."

□

Most Britons doubtless are unaware of it, but Queen Elizabeth II and her family are direct descendants of the prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam — or so says Burke's Peerage. That curious bit of information emerged in a message Thursday from Harold B. Brooks-Baker, publishing director of the genealogical guide to royalty, to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, calling for better security for the royal family. Brooks-Baker said the British royals are descended from Mohammed through the Arab kings of Seville, who once ruled Spain. Their blood passed to the European kings of Portugal and Castille, and through them to England's 15th-century King Edward IV.

□

John Denver will perform a benefit concert in the Soviet Union next Thursday to aid victims of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster, Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced. The concert was arranged by Occidental's chairman and chief executive, Armand Hammer, who earlier this year got the Soviet government to agree to accept private U. S. medical help after the Chernobyl accident. The announcement said Denver's concert will be at the 3,000-seat Ukraine Theater in Kiev, about 80 miles from the Chernobyl site.

□

Although they find President Ronald Reagan the most interes[ting] man around. Americans said [their] hearts belong to Bill Cosby, ch[oos]ing him as the most admired ma[n in] a nationwide survey. Cosby pl[aced] well ahead of Reagan, Bob H[ope,] Pope John Paul II, the expl[orer] Jacques Cousteau, Lee Iacocca [and] Billy Graham as the most adm[ired] fellow. But fellow comedian H[...] was rural America's No. 1 ch[oice.] As for the sexiest man, it was [the] actor Tom Selleck, who swept [the] category by a 2-1 margin over [such] other heartthrobs as Cl[int] Eastwood, Paul Newman and [...] Johnson. The survey was done [by] the Roper Organization for the [La]dies' Home Journal.

□

Jihan Sadat was awarded a [doc]torate in English literature [by] Cairo University Thursday. Sa[dat,] 53, is the widow of President An[war] Sadat, who was assassinated [by] Moslem extremists at a military [pa]rade in Cairo on Oct. 6, 1981 [...] have 12 honorary doctorates, b[ut I] want my very own," she has sa[id.]

□

A British and a Canadian doc[tor,] the president of a Peruvian de[vel]opment group and an Indian ec[olo]gist organization were named [win]ners of the Right Livelihood Aw[ard] in Stockholm. The award was [first] presented in 1980 by the wea[lthy] Swedish-German philatelist Ja[kob] Von Uexkull as an alternative [to] the illustrious Nobel awards, de[scrib]ed as "too elitist." The winners: [the] British professor Alice Stewart [...] and a member of the Royal Col[lege] of Physicians; Rosalie Bertell, [...] founder and director of the In[ter]national Institute of Concern [for] Public Health in Toronto; Evar[isto] Nugkuag, president of the In[ter-]Ethnic Association for the De[vel]opment of the Peruvian Amaz[on, and] the Ladakh Ecological Devel[op]ment Group. They will share [a] $100,000 prize, to be presented [at a] ceremony on Dec. 8 in Stockho[lm.]

□

The Duchess of York is fulfil[ling] a promise she made before her m[ar]riage to Prince Andrew in Jul[y:] learning to fly. Buckingham Pa[lace] said the duchess — Sarah Fergu[son] before her marriage — plans to [get] her private pilot's license in a [sin]gle-engined Piper Warrior a[nd] wants to go on and learn to [fly] helicopters.

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